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FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.
Pennsylvania Legislature.

Extension of Allegheny City to Woods Run—Plan to Diminish State Debt—Extension of Charter of Erie Canal Company—History of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
HARRISBURG, February 7, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Bill for the extension of Allegheny City, which annexes all that part of McClure township beginning at the car stables, taking for boundary all south of the railroad track from the Manchester line, now a ward in Allegheny City, to Jack's run in McClure township.

Also, a bill for the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Sharpsburg.

By Mr. WARFEL: A bill to diminish public indebtedness, which authorizes the Sinking Fund Commissioners to lend out all money and receive interest from the highest bidder, secured by State or United States bonds, and the Commissioners may sell all State securities and buy up the public debt with the proceeds.

By Mr. HOWARD: Validating certain deeds to bar estates tail in Allegheny county.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate bill authorizing railroad companies to lease or become lessees passed finally.

Mr. KERR called up his bill incorporating the Petroleum Railroad Company. Passed finally.

Mr. WHITE called up his bill relative to attachments. Passed second reading.

Mr. WHITE called up the Senate supplement to act for the entry of liens against unpatented lands, extending the time for collection of balances. Passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHNSON, of Crawford: Extending the charter of the Erie Canal Company, providing that whereas it might benefit Pennsylvania to have the Erie Canal enlarged to pass boats of five hundred tons burthen between Erie and Pittsburgh, therefore be it enacted, that the charter of the Erie Canal Company is hereby extended from the terminus of the canal at the mouth of Beaver river to Pittsburgh, with power to construct a canal on either bank of the Ohio river, land locks, dams and aches on said river, and maintain slack water navigation on Ohio and such portions of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers as may be necessary to form navigation within the limits of Pittsburgh of not exceeding eight feet on the lower outlet lock of the Monongahela Navigation Company; provided that the locks shall not exceed 330 feet in length and 75 feet in width: that no tolls shall be charged on boats not using locks; the amount for which mortgages may be issued on the canal is increased to six million dollars at seven per cent.

By Mr. BOWMAN: Urging Congress to accord belligerent rights to Cubans.

BILL PASSED.

The bill appropriating eight thousand five hundred dollars for the completion of the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers passed finally, cut down to eight thousand.

NEW YORK CITY.
Effect of Legal Tender Decision—Kit Burns' Rat Pit—Immense Revenue Fraud, &c , &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The Supreme Court decision on the legal tender question was the great subject of discussion in financial circles this afternoon. The decision, as understood in Wall street, is that the legal tender act was justified by the war, but that Congress had no power to issue any more legal tender notes, and that all contracts made before 1862 are to be paid in coin. In this shape the decision is certainly a very important one, but its influence on values was remarkably slight. The decision makes some hundreds of millions of railroad bonds and an immense aggregate of State and city bonds payable in coin, both principal and interest, the interest of which for eight years has been paid in greenbacks. Payments of interest on principal since 1862 having been accepted by the parties, will not be affected by the decision, except where money has been accepted under protest, accompanied with a demand for gold, which cases are, of course, very exceptional. It is, perhaps, not improbable that some of the poorer States with heavy debts, as North Carolina and Tennessee, being unable to provide for their debts even on a currency basis, may be driven by this decision into open repudiation, placing the action of the Supreme Court as imposing on them obligations which they could not honor.

The price of gold advanced in the morning on private telegrams from Washington, to the effect that the decision would be in favor of all contracts made before 1862 being payable in coin, but when the other part of the decision was known, this afternoon, the price of gold declined, from the fact that Congress under the decision cannot issue any more legal tenders.

REPLACED ON CALL.

The officers of the Chicago, R. I. and Pacific Railroad have agreed to give a formal engagement to observe in future all rules of the Stock Exchange, relative registration of stock and notification of of all new issues of shares, or of convertible bonds, and this being all that is required by the Governing Committee conditionally to the replacing of stock on call, it is presumed it will to-morrow be again restored to its former position on the Stock Exchange.

IMMENSE FRAUDS.

The arrest of A. Stevens, an ex-United States Inspector and Gauger, appears to have been made in St. Louis by officers from this city. It is said the frauds perpetrated by Stevens and a number of business men here will aggregate over $2,000,000. In one case of 325 barrels of proof spirits, the Government is said to have received only $1,000, where it was entitled to $25,000. Stevens was brought to New York and has been committed to answer.

KIT BURNS' RAT PIT.

The inauguration of Kit Burns' rat pit at the Water street mission took place to-day. Bishop Jones, Rev. Mr. Tyng, Jr., and others, delivered addresses. Burns still runs the liquor saloon next door, through which the ministers were obliged to pass in order to reach the mission house.

COMPROMISE OF FELONIES.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer today, Judge Ingraham charged the Grand Jury that all agreements with persons who have committed felonies not to prosecute them if they return portions of stolen property, are illegal, and the offenders should be brought to trial.

PICTURE SALE.

The sale of the Thompson collection of pictures was opened to-day. The bidding was spirited, and the prices, although low, were fair for the poor pictures which were offered.

OFFER TO RETURN.

Col. Rockafeller, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has received from an official in Richmond, a tender of the return to his regiment of two howitzers captured from it at Bull Run in 1861.

—Five inches of snow fell at Louisville yesterday after two P. M., and the storm continued last night.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870. NO. 33.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON presented resolutions of the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress, by changing the State Constitution and also ratifying the 14th and 15th Amendments.

Mr. FERRY remarked that inquiry already had been directed to be made whether the present Legislature of Georgia was a legally organized body.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the present investigation of the Committee would embrace that question.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions from soldiers of the war of 1812, for a change of the law by which they may be entitled to pensions. He stated that the weight of our taxation, caused by the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers, was so great that in the opinion of the Committee the Government would not be justified in enlarging the pension list for men who were not disabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TRUMBULL: More effectually to provide for the execution of the charge for the protection of owners of trade marks.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL requesting the Attorney General to furnish information concerning charges against the U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois. Adopted.

By Mr. BAYARD, requesting the Postmaster General to report by whom the draft of the petition for the abolition of the franking privilege was prepared, by whose order and at whose expense, etc.

Mr. THAYER objected and the resolution laid over.

Mr. M'DONALD, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported favorably without amendment, the bill to engage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union for the conveyance of United States mails to European and Asiatic ports; for promoting emigration from Europe, and for reducing the rates of postage.

Mr. HOWARD, from Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported with amendment the bill to amend the act of July 21, 1866, granting lands to aid the construction of railroads from Missouri and Kansas to the Pacific coast by the southern route. It provides that if the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company shall complete the road to the western boundary of Missouri by June 10th, 1872, the same shall be held to be a company with in the conditions of said act, and that the United States shall secure to the company the right of way over the lands granted thereby and occupied by Indians.

Mr. OSBORN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments, a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Florida.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill with an amendment, amendatory to the act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on water.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Hawaiian Islands and to extend the same to Australia.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to provide additional commercial and postal facilities in the port of New York. Referred to Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. It incorporates Marshall O Roberts and associates as company to construct a submerged tube to connect by way from New York city to the New Jersey shore opposite, to be used for railway purposes. All railway companies are to have the use of said tunnel on equal terms.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill extending the provisions of the civil rights act and for the enforcement of the XVth Amendment. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the several dates of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Cos, aggregate amounts issued and dates payable, also the character of the bonds held in the Treasury on February 1st, also of the bonds belonging to the Sinking Fund, as also of the bonds purchased and held subject to action of Congress.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate took up the bill to relieve from importunity and to preserve the independence of the Judiciary, which the House of Government. He explained that the bill originally prohibited recommendations to office by members of Congress unless in writing, and at the request of the appointing power. The Judiciary Committee believing this restriction would be evaded by members throwing themselves in way of being asked to make recommendations, and that the abuses complained of would not be corrected, had attempted to make the bill more effective by prohibiting recommendations entirely.

Mr. POMEROY said the bill would prevent a member from stating his opinion, even when requested so to do by the Executive, in regard to the character and fitness of a member.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the bill did not propose to prohibit a member replying in whatever manner he chose to a communication from the appointing power. If asked in regard to an individual, a member might state his opinion.

Mr. SCHURZ believed reform in the civil service was desirable, but it should be upon a better basis than that proposed, for the effect of this bill would be merely to transfer the right to make a recommendation to office from the higher to the lower class of politicians, to the greater injury of public interests.

Mr. HOWARD recognized the extent of existing abuses, but considered the bill of too sweeping a character. The President necessarily would have to rely upon somebody in making appointments. The members of Congress were perhaps least fitted to act as his advisers.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to prohibit judicial, military and naval officers, as well as members of Congress, from recommending applicants, and submitted an amendment to that effect.

The morning hour expiring, the bill was laid aside in order to proceed with the Census bill.

The House bill was read at length, and also the amendment of the Senate Committee, simply directing the Secretary of the Interior to so change schedules and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870 as to make the same conform to the custom of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING advocated at length the proposed substitute reported by the Senate Committee, to take the census under the act of 1850.

Mr. SUMNER followed in support of the House bill, claiming that the difference in the expense between the two systems was very immaterial.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents. It gives to the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fourteen years to conduct and maintain a submarine cable to Asia, commencing at a point south of Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory, and provides for detailing United States vessels to assist in the promotion of the enterprise.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to give the National Soldiers' Asylum a certain fund arising from fines and forfeited bounties.

At 3:30 a message was received from the House announcing the death of representative Hoag, of Ohio.

After short addresses by Messrs. Sherman and Thurman, and the adoption of resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL, Maine: To aid the construction of sea-going vessels, steamboats and ships, by allowing a drawback of duties on materials, ninety per cent. on home industries and eighty-five per cent. on foreign productions.

By Mr. SCHOFIELD: To except from the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within counties where published.

By Mr. GETZ: To allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage when sent from the office of publication to actual and regular subscribers.

By Mr. KELLY, Pennsylvania: To promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage.

By Mr. RIDGWAY: For the repeal of the act prescribing an oath of office; also, relieving political disabilities from the people of Virginia.

By Mr. DOCKERY: Requiring a uniform railroad gauge in the United States.

Also, removal of political disabilities in North Carolina.

By Mr. WELKER: To discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau.

Also, amendatory of the act establishing a department of education.

By Mr. STEVENSON: To amend banking act, so as to extend the time for suits by and against assignees and for proceedings to set aside the order of discharge.

By Mr. ARNELL: To give female employes of the Government the same compensation as men in like positions.

By Mr. JUDD: To incorporate the National Irish Emigrant Association.

By Mr. ASPER: To amend the act for a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth.

By Mr. STRICKLAND: For the acceptance by the Government of St. Mary's Falls ship canal.

By Mr. SMYTHE, of Iowa: To aid the construction of a railroad from St. Cloud, via Sauk Valley, to the Western boundary of the State.

By Mr. TAFFE: Granting land to aid the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska.

Also, to reimburse Nebraska for expenses incurred in Indian hostilities in 1867 and 1869.

By Mr. SPINK, Dakota: Granting lands for a railroad from Springfield *via* Yankton, Dakota, to Rock River, Iowa.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Authorizing the Secretary of War to have the Rock Island bridge constructed for a single track railroad only, and to place the wagon track below the railroad track, the expenditure not to exceed $1,000,000. Passed.

The following resolutions, offered last Monday by Mr. MARSHALL, came as the next business in order:

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties on imports and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, does not include or embrace any power to levy duties for any purpose other than the collection of revenues for such as therein indicated; that a tariff levied for any purpose other than revenue, and especially one levied to foster and enrich one section of our country at the expense of another, or to foster and enrich one class of citizens at the expense of others, is unauthorized by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the American people, and in its results injurious eventually to nearly every individual interest of the country.

Resolved, That in the preparation of the bill for the modification of the existing tariff laws, Congress should confine its action strictly to the preparation of a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that duties on no articles should be greater than that which would give the maximum of revenue on such articles.

The question was on Mr. Kelsey's motion to lay on the table, which was carried. Yeas 89, nays 77, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asper, Banks, Beaman, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Bower, Burk, Buckley, Bullington, Bardett, Cessna, Churchill, Cake, Cook, Cobb, (Wis.) Cowan, Dawes, Dickey, Donley, Dival, Eia, Ferris, Ferry, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hale, Hamilton, (Fla.) Heaton, Hawley, Hoar, Hoge, (S. C.) Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelsey, (Pa.) Kelsey, (N. Y.) Ketcham, Sawin, Lash, Lynch, Magnan, Maynard, McGrew, Mercur, Moives, Moore, (O.) Moore, (N. Y.,) Morrill, (Pa.,) Morrill, (Me.,) Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Poland, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Schenck, (O.,) Schofield, Shellabarger, (Ia.) Smith, (Ill.) Smith, (Vt.) Starkweather, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Tanner, Tellman, Twichell, Van Horn, Ward, Washburne, (Wis.) Washburne, (Mass.) Wilkin, Wheeler, Whittemore, Willard, Williams, Wilson, (O.,) and Witcher—89.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Archer, Arnell, Axtell, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bird, Boaker, Brooks, (N. Y.) Burdett, Burr, Butler, (Penn.) Calkin, Coburn, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Deweese, Dickinson Dockery, Dox, Finkelnburg, Getz, Gilson, Gallaway, Griswold, Haight, Heideman, Hambleton, (Maryland.) Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, (Kentucky.) Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Niblack, Orth, Packard, (Indiana,) Pomeroy, Reading, Reeves, Rogers, Schumaker, Shanks, (Ind.) Sherrod, Mooney, Dox, Sitgreaves, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Swann, Sweeney, Trumble, Tyner, Vanauken, Van Trump, Wells, Wilson, (Minn.) Winans, Winchester, Wood and Woodward—77.

A motion to reconsider was tabled—Yeas 91, nays 80.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill amendatory of the laws relating to the rates of postage, making letter postage two cents, and one cent for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof; making postage on newspapers or periodicals issued daily, weekly, monthly, or other stated periods, one cent, where not exceeding four ounces in weight, and one cent for every additional ounce or fraction thereof; papers circulating in the State and Territory where or periodicals within one hundred miles of the place of publication, to be exempt from the payment of postage, and exchanges between publishers to be free; postage on drop letters and unsealed circulars to be one cent and one cent each additional half ounce or fraction thereof; manuscripts intended for publication, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to be three cents postage and one cent for every additional ounce. The second section makes it the duty of the Postmaster General to establish a uniform and moderate box rental.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill to authorize the Government to adopt all patents and copyrights for its own purposes on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Mr. ORTH offered a resolution calling upon somebody for the correspondence with the Spanish Government and the American Minister at Madrid in relation to Cuban affairs, with such information as may be in his possession as to the present position of the struggle for independence in that island. Adopted.

Mr. SARGENT, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, and briefly explained it. It appropriates $3,088,930 against $6,227,781 last year, the amount estimated for the war, $5,045,534, being $1,959,404 more than amount applied. The bill was made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. DICKEY asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations, and have put upon its passage, the bill authorising the indemnity fund received from the Governments of China and Japan to be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. BANKS objected, stating the question had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DICKEY moved to suspend the rules. Not agreed to—yeas 81, nays 84.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution, declaring it a wasteful expenditure to continue the publication in the *Globe* of petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster General.

Mr. MAYNARD objected, protesting against an attempt to suppress public opinion.

Mr. LAFLIN moved to suspend the rules. Agreed to, and the resolution went over, as unfinished business.

At ten minutes before three, Mr. MORGAN arose to announce the death of his colleague, Truman H. Hoag, of Ohio, and offered the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

After remarks in honor of the deceased member by Messrs. Morgan, Bingham and Woodward, the resolutions were adopted.

Messrs. Dickinson, Beatty and Ambler, of Ohio, Winchester, of Kentucky, and Williams, of Indiana, were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Ohio, and the House at three o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL, Maine: To aid the construction of sea-going vessels, steamboats and ships, by allowing a drawback of duties on materials, ninety per cent. on home industries and eighty-five per cent. on foreign productions.

By Mr. SCHOFIELD: To except from the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within counties where published.

By Mr. GETZ: To allow all newspapers

Strike of Railroad Laborers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
OIL CITY, February 7.—Owing to the reduction of wages from two dollars to one and three quarters per day, a large portion of the laborers on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad struck last week. They are being paid off to-day. The strikers threaten to force every man to quit work, several hundred in number. At 4 o'clock this afternoon it looks as if they meant business. The foremen of those who remained at work have advised the men to quit work for their own safety.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.
The Legal Tender Law Decided Unconstitutional — Dissenting Opinion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, February 7, 1870.

LEGAL TENDER CASE.

In the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, brought from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, involving the legal tender law, was decided in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court below, and held that a contract made before the legal tender law could not be discharged in United States notes. The opinion is very long, and discusses at great length the power of Congress. It holds that Congress had no right to make government notes a legal tender on pre existing private debts. It does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed. The opinion was concurred in by Justice Wilson, Justice Clifford and Justice Field. Justice Miller delivered the minority opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Swayne and Justice Davis, holding it to be constitutional and treating it principally as an incident to the war power.

The opinion delivered to day by Chief Justice Chase on the legal tender question is very long. After an able review of the case it says: No one questions the general constitutionality, and not very many, perhaps, the general expediency, of the legislation by which currency notes have been authorized in recent years. The doubt is as to the power to decree a particular class of these notes to be legal tender in payment of pre-existing debts. The only ground upon which this power is asserted, is not that the issue of notes was an appropriate and plainly adapted means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted; but that the making of them a legal tender in the cases mentioned was such a means now. We have seen that all the notes issued those not declared a legal tender at all constitute a very large proportion, and that they circulated freely and without discount. It may be said that their equality in circulation and credit was due to the provision made by law for the redemption of this paper in legal tender notes; but this provision, if at all useful in this respect, was of trifling importance, compared with that which made them receivable for Government dues. All modern history testifies that in time of war, especially when taxes are augmented, large loans negotiated and heavy disbursements made, notes issued by the authority of the Government and made receivable for dues to the Government always obtain at first a ready circulation, and even when not redeemable by coin on demand are as little and usually less subject to depreciation as any other description of notes for the redemption of which no better provision is made, and the history of the legislation under consideration is, that it was upon this quality of receivability and not upon the quality of legal tender that the reliance of circulation was originally placed, for the inconvertibility clause appears to have been in the original draft of the bill, while the legal tender clause seems to have been introduced at a later stage of its progress. These facts certainly are not without weight, as evidence that all useful purposes of the notes would have been fully answered without making them a legal tender for pre existing debts. It is denied, indeed, by eminent writers, that the quality of legal tenders adds anything at all to the credit or usefulness of Government; but. They insist, on the contrary, that it impairs both. However this may be, it must be remembered that it was a means to an end, to be obtained by the action of the Government, that the implied power of making notes a legal tender in all payments is claimed under the Constitution. Now, how far is the Government helped by this means? Certainly it cannot obtain new supplies or services at a cheaper rate, for no one will take notes for more than they are worth at the time of the new contract. The prices will rise in ratio of depreciation, and this is all that could happen if the notes were not made legal tenders. But it may be said that the depreciation will be less to him who takes them from the Government if the Government will pledge to him its power to compel his creditors to receive them at par in payments. This is, as we have said, by no means certain. If the quantity be excessive, and redemption uncertain and remote, great depreciation will take place. If, on the other hand, the quantity is only adequate to the demands of business, and confidence in early redemption is strong, the notes will circulate freely, whether made legal tender or not. But of it be admitted that some increase of availability is derived from making notes a legal tender under new contracts, it by no means follows that any appreciable advantage is gained for compelling creditors to receive them in satisfaction of pre-existing debts, and there is abundant evidence that whatever benefit is possible from that compulsion to "some individuals, is outweighed by losses of proportions altogether greater, to the business, fluctuation of currency and values and increase of prices to the people and government, and a long train of evils which flow from the use of an irredeemable paper currency. It is true that these evils are not to be attributed altogether to making it a legal tender, but this increases these evils. It certainly widens their extent and protracts their continuance.

We are unable to persuade ourselves that an expedient of this sort is an appropriate and plainly adapted means for the execution of power to declare and carry on war. If it adds nothing to the utility of notes, it cannot be upheld as a means to an end in furtherance of which notes are issued. Nor can it, in our judgment, be supported as such, if while facilitating in some degree circulation of notes it debases and injures currency in its proper use to a much greater degree. And these considerations seem to us equally applicable to the power to regulate contracts and to borrow money. Both powers necessarily involve the use of money by the people and by the Government, but neither, as we think, carries with it appropriate and plainly adapted means to exercise the power of making or regulating the legal tender in payment of pre existing debts.

But there is another view, which seems to us decisive. To whatever express power the implied power in question may be referred, in the rule stated by Chief Justice Marshall the words "appropriate," "plainly adapted," "calculated," are qualified by a limitation, that the means must be not prohibited but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Nothing so prohibited or inconsistent can be regarded as "appropriate" or "plainly adapted" or "really calculated" for any end. Let us inquire, then, first whether making bills of credit a legal tender to the extent indicated is consistent with the spirit of the Constitution. Among the great cardinal purposes of that instrument no one is more conspicuous or more venerable than establishment of justice, and what was intended by the establishment of justice in the minds of the people who ordained it, is happily not a matter of disputation. It is not left to inference or conjecture, especially in its relations to contracts. When the Constitution was undergoing discussion in Convention, the Congress of the Confederation was engaged in the consideration of an ordinance for the Government of the territory northwest of Ohio, the only Territory subject at that time to its regulation and control. By this ordinance certain fundamental articles of compact were established between the original States and the people and States of the territory, "for the purpose," to use its own language, "of extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, whereon these republics as the States united under the Confederation and their law and Constitution are erected." Among these fundamental principles was this: "And in just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed." The same principle found a more condensed expression in that most valuable provision of the Constitution of the United States, ever recognized as an efficient safeguard against intrigue, "that no State shall pass any law impairing contract." It is true that this prohibition is not applied in terms to the Government of the United States. Congress has express power to enact bankrupt laws, and we do not say that a law, made in execution of any other express power, which incidentally impairs the obligation of a contract, can be held to be unconstitutional for that reason. But we think it clear that those who framed and those who adopted the Constitution intended that the spirit of this prohibition should pervade the entire body of legislation, and that justice which the Constitution was ordained to establish was not thought by them to be compatible with legislation of an opposite tendency. In other words, we cannot doubt that a law not made in pursuance of an express power, which necessarily and in its direct operation impairs the obligation of contracts, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution.

Another provision, found in the 5th amendment, must be considered in this connection. We refer to that which ordains that "private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation." This provision is kindred in spirit to that which forbids legislation impairing obligations of contracts. But unlike that, it is addressed directly to and solely to the National Government. It does not in terms prohibit legislation which appropriates private property of one class, but of citizens to the use of another class. But if such property cannot be taken for the benefit of all without compensation, it is difficult to understand how it can be so taken for the benefit of a part, without violating the spirit of the prohibition.

But there is another provisions, in the same amendment, which in our judgment cannot have been framed and intended effect unless construed as a direct prohibition of the legislation which we have been considering. It is that which declares "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." It is quite clear that whatever may be the precise definition of the "due process of law" makes no part of it. Does it deprive any person of property? A very large proportion of the property of civilized men exists in the form of contracts. These contracts almost invariably stipulate for the payment of money, and we have already seen that contracts in the United States prior to the act under consideration, for the payment of money, were contracts to pay the sums specified in gold and silver coin. And it is beyond doubt that the holders of these contracts were as much as fully entitled to the protection of constitutional provision as holders of any other description of property. But it may be said that holders of no description of property are protected by it from legislation which invalidates those exhibits to pairs its value, and it may be urged, in illustration, that holders of stock in a turnpike, a bridge, or manufacturing corporation, or an insurance company, or bank, cannot by authorizing similar works or corporations destroy the value in the stock. But all this does not appear to meet the real difficulty. In the cases mentioned the injury is contingent and incidental. In the case we are considering it is direct and inevitable. If in the case mentioned the Legislature of such a corporation should undertake to convey it on demand to any one who should think fit to offer half value for it, the analogy would be more obvious. No one probably could be found to contend that an act enforcing such a conveyance in satisfaction of a contract to convey 100 would not come within the prohibition against the arbitrary deprivation of property. We confess ourselves unable to perceive any solid distinction between such an act and an act compelling all citizens to accept in satisfaction of all contracts for money one half, or three-fourths, or any other proportion less than the whole of the value actually due, according to their terms.

It is difficult to conceive what act would take private property without process of law. If such act would not, we are obliged to conclude that an act making mere promises to pay dollars a legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted is not a means "appropriate," "plainly adapted," "really calculated" to carry into effect any express power vested in Congress; that such an act is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is prohibited by the Constitution.

It is not surprising that amid the tumult of the recent war, and under the influence of apprehensions for the safety of the Republic, almost universally different views, never before entertained by American statesmen or jurists, were adopted by many. The time was not favorable to considerate reflection upon the constitutional limits of legislation or executive authority. If power was assumed from patriotic motives, the assumption found ready justification in patriotic hearts. Many who doubted, yielded their doubts. Many who did not doubt, were silent. Some who were strongly averse to making Government notes a legal tender, felt themselves constrained to acquiesce in the views of the advocates of the measure. Not a few who themselves insisted upon its necessity or acquiesced in views, have, since the return of peace and under the influence of calmer times, reconsidered their conclusions and now concur in the views we have just expressed.

These conclusions seem to us to be fully sanctioned by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We are obliged, therefore, to hold that the defendant in error was not bound to receive from the plaintiff the currency tendered to him in payment of a note made before the passage of the act of February 25, 1862. It follows that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky must be affirmed.

THE DISSENTING OPINION.

The dissenting opinion by Justice Miller, after arguing the case at much length, says: The legal tender clauses of the statutes under consideration were placed emphatically by those who enacted them upon their necessity to the further borrowing of money and maintaining the army and navy. It was done reluctantly and with hesitation, and only after the necessity had been demonstrated and had become imperative. Our statesmen had been trained in schools which looked upon such legislation with something more than distrust. The debates of the two Houses of Congress show that this necessity alone could this clause of the bill have been carried, and they also prove, as I think very clearly, the existence of that necessity. The history of that gloomy time is not to be readily forgotten by the lover of his country, and will forever remain a full, clear and simple vindication of the exercise of this power by Congress. As its results have demonstrated the sagacity of those who originated and carried through the measure, certainly it seems, to the best judgment that I can bring to bear upon the subject, that this law was a necessity in the most stringent sense in which that word can be used. But it is said that the law is in conflict with the spirit if not the letter of several provisions of the Constitution. Undoubtedly it is a law impairing the obligation of contracts made before its passage. But while the Constitution forbids States to pass such laws, it does not forbid Congress. On the contrary, Congress is expressly authorized to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, the essence of which is to discharge debtors from the obligation of their contracts, and in pursuance of this power Congress has three times passed such laws, which in every instance operated on contracts made before it was passed. So it is said that the provisions that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due course of law, are opposed to the act under consideration. The argument is too fine for my perception, by which the indirect effect of a great public measure in depreciating the value of lands, stocks, bonds and other contracts, renders such a law invalid, as taking private property for public use, or as depriving the owner of it without due course of law. A declaration of war with a maritime power would thus be unconstitutional, because the value of every ship abroad is lessened twenty-five or thirty per cent., and those at home almost as much. The abolition of the tariff on iron, or sugar, would in like manner destroy furnaces and sink capital employed in the manufacture of these articles. Yet no statesman, however warm an advocate of high tariffs, has claimed that to abolish such duties would be unconstitutional, as taking private property. If the principle be sound, every successive issue of Government bonds during the war was void, because by increasing the public debt it made those already in private hands less valuable. This whole argument on the injustice of the law, and the injustice which, if it ever existed, will be repeated by now holding it void, and of its opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, is too abstract, intangible, for application to courts of justice, and is, above all, dangerous ground on which to declare the legislation of Congress void by the decision of a court. It would authorize this court to enforce theatrical views of the genius of our Government, or vague notions of the spirit of the Constitution and of abstract justice, by decaring void laws which did not square with them. It substitutes our ideas of policy for judicial construction, an indefinite code of ethics for a Constitution and courts of law for a national legislature.

Upon the enactment of these legal tender laws they were received with almost universal acquiescence, as valid payments were made in legal tender notes for debts in existence when the law was passed to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars, though gold was the only lawful tender when the debts were contracted. An equal if not large amount is now due under contracts made since their passage, under the belief that these legal tenders would be valid payment. The two Houses of Congress, the President who signed the bill and fifteen State courts of last resort, being all but one, that have passed upon the question, have expressed belief in the constitutionality of these laws. With all this great weight of authority, this strong concurrence of opinion among those who have passed upon the question before we have been called to decide it, whose duty it was, as much as it is ours, to pass upon it in the light of the Constitution, are we to reverse their action, to disturb contracts, to decide the law void because the necessity for its enactment does not appear so strong to us as it did to Congress, or so clear as it was to other courts? Such is not my understanding of the duties of the legislative and judicial departments of the Government. Where there is a choice of means, the selection is with Congress, not the court. If the act is to be considered in any sense essential for the execution of an acknowledged power, the decree of that necessity is for the Legislature and not for the court to determine.

In a case in Wheaton the Court say "that where a law is not prohibited and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department and tread on legislative ground. This Court disclaims all jurisdiction of such power." This is sound exposition of the duties of the Court in this class of cases relieves me from any embarrassment or hesitation in the case before me. If I had entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the law, I must have held that law valid until those doubts become convictions; but as I have a very decided opinion that Congress acted within the scope of its authority, I must hold the law to be constitutional and dissent from the opinion of the court.

I am authorized to say that Mr. Justice Swayne and Mr. Justice Davis concur in this opinion.

NEWS BY CABLE.
Interruption of the Telegraph in Ireland—The Rochefort Sensation in Paris—Outrage upon Americans in Havana—One Killed and Two Others Wounded Badly.

VALENTIA, Feb. 7.—There is total interruption on the Irish telegraph lines. Communication eastward is entirely cut off.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—General Heine left yesterday for Panama, to conduct the exploration for the new Darien Canal Company.

Messrs. Thompson and Vanchoate, the agents for the American Cable Company, have returned from the Hague with the concession for the landing of a cable from the Dutch Government.

The new arrangement for a postal service between France and the United States, recently announced by the French Government, applies solely to prepaid letters, and not to those unprepaid, as has been stated. Steamers carrying these mails will call in England ports. The postage on unpaid letters from America to France will be 80 centimes under 80 drammes.

The *Marseillais*, Henri Rochefort's journal, appears this morning with a characteristic letter over the signature of Rochefort himself, relative to the recent notice served upon him, ordering him to constitute himself a prisoner in obedience to the sentence of the Court. He declares boldly that he will not serve his imprisonment, that if the Ministers want him, they must come and take him, and furthermore, they must come prepared to use force.

PARIS, Feb. 7—In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Cremieux rose and said he desired to interpellate the Minister concerning the Rochefort affair. M. Ollivier replied he would not await the result of an interpellation, but would do his duty. M. Cremieux rejoined that it was precisely as to what the Ministers considered their duty he sought to inquire and the Chamber would decide that this should be answered at once. He then proceeded to make a strong appeal against the contemplated arrest of Rochefort as a wrong to his constituents. M. Ollivier made a speech in reply, and after an agitated discussion in the Chamber by a vote of 199 to 45 adhered to the view of M. Ollivier.

It was expected Rochefort, who was in his seat during the debate, would be arrested on leaving the house, but he was not. At the termination of the sitting he proceeded to his office, and up to eight o'clock this evening had not been taken into custody.

Rumors are abroad that the Prince Imperial is very ill, but the *Journal Le Public* says there is no foundation for them.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, four Americans, Isaac Greenwalt, Henry K. Foster, Hugh Johnson and Gardner Wells, all of New York, were on their way to visit a photographic gallery. They intended to have their pictures taken and all wore blue neckties. Near the Talon Theatre they were stopped by a man who pointed to their neckties and addressed the men in an excited manner in Spanish. None of the party understanding the language, no answer was returned. The man then took out a revolver and fired upon them. Greenwalt was shot and killed, and Foster and Johnson severely wounded. Wells was unhurt and ran for his life. A number of people followed and raised the cry of "stop him." The wounded men were badly treated by the crowd which gathered around them. The man who fired the shots disappeared immediately after and it is not known whether he was a volunteer or not. The declarations of the parties and witnesses

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1870

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort active and firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120.

THE Legislature of Texas meets this week, and will ratify the XVth Article before its close. The Nebraska Legislature will convene in extra session, for the same purpose, on the 17th. We shall probably have the official proclamation, of the adoption of the Article, from the State Department, bearing a date not later than the 22d of February, Washington's birth-day. There will be an admirable fitness in that coincidence.

THE Louisville *Journal* mournfully remarks that "we have come to such a pass that we really have no use for a Constitution." This opinion was very prevalent in Kentucky in 1861. Indeed, it was urged at Fort Donelson with so much pertinacity as to require the successful support of Federal logic with Federal bayonets. Had there been no Fort Donelsons, we might now have no XVth Article, to crush the last hopes of the Kentucky reactionaries.

THE SENATE has before it, for consideration, the executive nomination of one BARD, of Georgia, for Governor of Idaho Territory. This is the editor of an Atlanta paper, whose opinion of last year, stated in his own columns, that the Republicans who visited Washington to facilitate the reconstruction of that State, ought never to return home, but should "perish by the wayside," was accepted and acted upon by the assassination of more than one of the designated victims. He has been a small pestilence in the politics of Georgia, and should not be sent to afflict the people of Idaho. The Senate owes it to the country, and to public decency, to reject this nomination.

THE CANAL QUESTION has been settled, in the Illinois Constitutional Convention, by a compromise, which declares, among other things, that "the General Assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension." This is also the settled policy of Pennsylvania, but the swindling Ring, who are now engineering a grand robbery of our Sinking Fund, ask us to violate our Constitution, break our plighted faith to the public creditors, and disregard the bitter lessons of our past experience, in order that they may fill their own pockets with an enormous plunder. Why can we not see the contract already agreed upon for the division of this plunder among the Ring?

IT IS EASY to foresee the result of the collision which Rochefort, the editor of the Parisian *Marseillais*, has challenged with the Imperial Government. It is a piece of good fortune for Napoleon that his enemies should so often betray themselves bound into the hands of the law. The defiance in which this rash journalist indulges has been directed as much against the text and spirit of the law itself, which has formally convicted him, as against the authority which is carefully confined to its faithful administration. Rochefort seems, in the very blindness of a fanatical hate, to have forgotten that the corner-stone supporting the fabric of the French Empire rests itself upon the regard of the masses, the *bourgeoisie*, for the sanctity of the laws, which ensure their repose the more securely since they recognize and honor the good faith and resistless strength with which the Emperor enforces them.

EXTREMES MEETING.

The late treaty with China, the ratification of which has just been proclaimed by the President, (a synopsis of which appeared in the GAZETTE yesterday morning,) marks one of those steps in human progress which are noted in history as the beginning of new eras. It is the legal and authoritative sign of the commingling of the most diverse elements of humanity. Away back in the ages antedating all authentic history, "the land of Sinim" was peopled by a race who probably carried with them a low but symmetrical form of civilization, and a language made up of a few monosyllable words, which, by combinations, somewhat resembling the combinations of the letters of the alphabets of the Western nations, many centuries ago grew into a written and *printed* language—printed not from movable types, as with us, but from wooden blocks, a rude sort of stereotype plates, and so it has stood unaltered and unimproved generation after generation, century after century. Those blocks are symbols of the arts, the literature, the entire civilization of China. Everything is stereotyped, and so is the genius of the people, which seems to rise no higher than to follow on in the same grooves in which their ancestors moved.

But we have serious doubts whether Christian truth, or the truths of science, philosophy and the arts, can be expressed intelligently in the old language of China. It has but few terms in which such ideas can be expressed at all; and as it is severely literal, the use of figurative language cannot be resorted to. Hence new words, drawn from the languages of the progressive nations, especially the English, will have to be poured into the native language, so modified that the Chinese powers of articulation can master them. Very probably the English language will be extensively taught in their higher schools.

As the richness or the poverty of a people's language marks the degree to which the national mind is capable of rising; so will be the poverty or affluence of their ideas, whether moral or intellectual. We never hear of Chinese poetry or eloquence; and probably they have no such thing; but it is more likely that this destitution is owing more to their language than to any inherent incapacity for those higher forms of thought.

But now a people of the very opposite character have, as it were, been thrown into their midst, not as hostile invaders, but as immigrants, carrying with them new ideas upon everything, religion, philosophy, politics and the arts; and the ancient ideas of China upon all these are, to those of the new comers, about as the old sedan is to a railroad train rushing along by the power of a locomotive.

The treaty confers rights, privileges and immunities upon the citizens of the United States, which will give them such a footing in China as will enable them to effect a peaceful revolution in that populous empire. The steam engine, the steamboat, the railroad, the American printing press, together with thousands of labor saving machines, will put that old stationary people into progress; and with these material changes will come intellectual and and moral changes equally momentous. Christianity, the great motor of all true progress will be accepted gladly by these childish people the moment their dull minds can be made to perceive that they are not, as they have long imagined themselves to be, the greatest people in the universe.

The very close relations into which our country has just been brought, both by treaty and by the settlement of our Pacific border—the people of China coming over here in great multitudes seeking employment, and our people flowing over there in thousands, urged on by various forms of ambition—have given to everything relating to that great empire a practical interest, and this interest will continue to increase more and more as these two extremes of the human family shall intermingle and mutually impress upon one another, whether for good or for evil, their distinctive peculiarities.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

It is a fair presumption that, of the incomplete contracts, which were still binding and undischarged at the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, at least nine-tenths have since been settled and liquidated, with legal tender notes offered and received at their par value as cash. Of these transactions, a certain proportion have been thus liquidated under the coercion of suits carried to judgment before the various State and Federal Courts. These litigations have been based upon the refusal of creditors to accept payment in a depreciated paper currency, upon contracts which were originally framed upon the specie basis. Uniformly, the decisions of the lower Courts have sustained the validity of such tenders in paper, and so, by judicial compulsion, a portion of the contracts existing at that date have been liquidated. By far the larger number, however, of such contracts have been adjusted amicably between the parties thereto, without litigation, each party apparently accepting the validity of the tenders in paper, as a fact against which it would be of no use to ask any judicial interference.

The Supreme Court of the United States now decides that contracts made before the legal-tender act was enacted have not been legally capable of discharge in these United States notes. This decision does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed. It is quite broad enough as it is for the convenience of the people. The effect of this decision we apprehend to be this, that, while all liquidations of such pre existing contracts as have been amicably agreed upon, and effected in paper instead of at coin-values, will now hold good and of binding efficacy, the other class of engagements to which we refer, that is, such as have been adjusted under the pressure of judicial coercion, will now be liable to review, and such debtors will, in every case, be compelled to abide by the principle of the present decision. In other words, the plea of accord and satisfaction will alone protect the debtors of 1861, outside of the statute of limitations. And it will be also a question whether the latter statute would run, against a forced settlement under the judgment of a court and upon that basis which our highest legal tribunal has now declared to have been absolutely invalid.

The reader will perceive, therefore, that the Supreme Court has thus opened up a fresh and wide field of litigation,—or, more correctly speaking, of the most embarrassing readjustments of those old contracts for which this decision indicates a mode of settlement against which it will now be useless to protest.

The minority of the Court—three Judges against four—have held, we think, to a sounder doctrine. They declare the applicability of the legal tender principle to those pre-existing contracts to have been justly an incident to the war-making power. They hold, in effect, that the mischiefs resulting from a contrary doctrine, had it been enforced during the progress of that domestic war, would have been so great as practically to nullify the utility of the measure, and would so have disarmed the Government of that weapon which, next to the blood which loyal citizens poured out like water in the defence of their country's union, was the most potent arm of Federal warfare. Of course, too, they hold to the resulting deduction that a principle of necessity made legal then, during the contest, and which would have been *then* so held by this very Supreme Court, must be equally regarded as legally operative now.

But the Chief Justice has found three of his associates to support him in as wide a departure from the highest law of national necessity as he and they deem to be politic at present. His decision, as far as it goes, will give profound satisfaction to every rebel, and to every sympathizer with the rebellion, throughout the land. If this does not go far enough to meet the political situation, as Judge Chase and his associates regard it, it will be far enough to commend him to Democratic support—none the less, because, as the Court will now be constituted, even this decision will be liable to reversal next winter by a majority of the bench which, at least, is certain to check any bolder assaults upon the absolute, resistless, illimitable authority of the Union in the direction of its own preservation.

THE Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of January 27th thus narrates how a man attempted to give his son a lesson and how the attempt succeeded:

"Last evening, about 5 o'clock, as exciting scene was witnessed near the entrance to the harbor. A father had often forbidden his boy, about 9 years of age, from going upon the dock, fearful that the little one would by accident be drowned. Last evening upon returning home he found that the boy had disobeyed his order and was playing with other children near the river's edge. The father hastened to the spot and, somewhat excited, grasped the boy by the shoulder, and despite his cries, tied the end of a rope about his waist and soused his in the cold water. As he was drawing the boy up, the rope was loosened, and the little fellow, still struggling to get the water from his mouth, fell back and sank. The excitement of the father was now most earnest. He fairly yelled in agony, and would have jumped into the river himself, had not bystanders anticipated his intention and prevented it. The boy came to the surface once and sank again, came up and was about to sink for the last time when a brave sailor jumped from the dock and caught him by the hair. When the boy was taken out he was to all appearances lifeless, but the father clasped the inanimate form to his arms, hugged it close to his breast and kissed the wet lips over and over again, while the tears fairly flowed in streams down the man's cheeks, and his sobs could be heard by all. Carrying the boy, and bestowing endearing caresses as he went along to the nearest house. The little fellow was soon brought to his senses and the delight of the parent knew no bounds. He kissed and embraced the boy and the sailor and the physician over and over again, and when the boy was able to walk still carried him in his arms to his home, alternately crying and laughing, so great was his joy."

A GERMAN in Toledo, Ohio, keeper of a saloon for the accommodation of printers, has been obliged to suspend. On his books were found the following named members of the craft: "Der Laim Brinter," "Der Leetle Brinter," "Der Pen Putler Brinter," "Der Tivel," "Der Brinter mit ter red hair," "Der Brinter mit ter hair not shoost so red."

STATE POLITICS.

(From the Lancaster Examiner.)

Our charge of treachery against Billingfelt was never based on the assumption that he would carry out *any part* of the bargain with the Democrats *after* Irwin's election. We knew him better. *But we charged him with treachery because, after attending the Republican caucus, and taking part in it, he not only refused to support the nominee, but plotted for his defeat; and because, against the law and the facts, he voted to give a seat in the Senate to a Democrat, which belonged, in justice and right, to a Republican, and that he did this because it was part of the contract with the Democrats for the election of Irwin.*

His cheating the Democracy now, by voting for the Metropolitan Police Bill, will not help him with any one who understands him properly. Billingfelt's shameless treachery last fall to scores of upright and earnest Republicans, whom he voluntarily promised support and positions, has made the business of holding *him* up as a pattern of political integrity rather a heavy business, while his treachery to the party at Harrisburg has made him a stench in the nostrils of all honest Republicans who understand him.

(From the Meadville Republican.)

The Metropolitan Police Bill passed the House by a strict party vote. Senator Lowry, in conformity with an agreement with the Democrats, voted against it. His position is far from being an enviable one. His aid proved to be of no advantage to the Democracy, and no great loss to the Republicans.

(From the Indiana Progress.)

The bargain and sale by which a Republican was defeated by a coalition of *very* honest and economical Republicans with the Democrats in the Legislature, is developing itself very fast. * * Now it is charged that the coalition will vote together on the bill enlarging the Beaver canal, in its present shape, a most infamous attempt to rob the State of millions of money, which they try to hide by their over done proposition to the "Record"—which was bad enough—and personal assaults on its publisher. In other words, they save at the spigot and steal at the bung hole. With the hue and cry of "stop thief," they claim to make war on what they term the Cameron ring, and at the same time form one ten times more dangerous to the tax payers of the State, composed as it is of the politicians of both parties who have been on the "make" for years."

The Battle of Fredericksburgh.

(From the London Telegraph, Dec. 13.)

Upon this day, seven years ago, was fought a mighty battle, which laid the great Trans Atlantic Republic prostrate and bleeding in the dust. As, on the 13th of December, 1862, the sun set behind the low Virginia hills which skirt the Rappahannock, and stand like sentinels around the little town of Fredericksburg, its declining rays glinted across a plain upon which, to quote the words of an eye witness of the bloody scene, "lay acres of the Federal dead." It was said by many who had participated in every great battle which Virginia had previously witnessed, that upon no other field had the dead lain so thick and close. Immediately in front of Marye's Heights, against which the fierce onslaughts of Gen. Meagher and his gallant Irishmen were directed, there lay, cold and still, some fifteen hundred corpses. Without sustaining any material loss, the Confederates inflicted upon the attacking Federals at Fredericksburg the most crushing defeat of the American war. At no other moment, during those four fatal years of fratricidal strife, was the confidence of the Confederates or the depression of the Federals so great as at the close of 1862. To this hour, in the "sequestered vales" of Alabama, or in the "everglades" of Florida, may be found rebel privates who fought at Fredericksburg, and who will bitterly tell you that it "Uncle Robert"—for thus is General Lee still affectionately styled by the soldiers whom he led—had followed Stonewall Jackson's advice, and consented to a night attack upon the Federals, he would utterly have annihilated their army. Never was the demoralization of any northern host during the American war so absolute as upon the night which followed the battle of Fredericksburg. It will be remembered that a few weeks before that battle, Gen. McClellan, who had gained at Sharpsburg the principal victory won by the Federals in 1862, was deprived of his command, and ordered by the Washington Government to intrust his army to the incompetent hands of Gen. Burnside. Whatever may have been General McClellan's title to the affection of his soldiers, he was always a favorite with the Federal armies. His successor, on the contrary, inspired no confidence and awakened no enthusiasm. Stronger positions have seldom now been carried by attacking armies than that which General Lee and the Confederates occupied at Fredericksburg. In 1813 Napoleon boldly threw his forces across the Elpres, and launched them against the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, as they lay, strongly entrenched behind the river, at Bautzen. Riding forward at the head of his troops, and cheering them onward with his oft repeated cry of "*En avant, mes colonnes!*" the Little Corporal taught General Burnside how armies occupying a strong defensive position might be attacked and routed. But even before the battle of Fredericksburg was fought, it was sufficiently apparent that Burnside was no Napoleon, and that the Federal armies which had met in 1862 had little of the *elan* or fire of the man who fought at Lutzen or Bautzen. It was reserved for Grant and Sherman to reanimate the hopes and wisely direct the valor of their countrymen in 1863 and 1864; and thus, by utilizing the stupendous efforts of the Northern States to avert from the Union the imminent peril of disintegration which threatened it when, in darkness and gloom, the curtain dropped upon the fatal year which commenced with the defeat of McClellan before Richmond—which witnessed the disconfiture of Pope before Washington—and ended with the crushing repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg.

Seven years have passed, and it is difficult to persuade ourselves that the United States of 1869 are the same country as the dis-United States of 1862. Of the ten or eleven "erring sisters" which took up arms against the Union and battled with success for independence during the first two years of the great civil war, seven are readmitted to the fold from which they had strayed; two or three more are on the eve of readmission; and Georgia, the only contumacious and unrepentant sinner, has been told, by a voice which she cannot withstand, that if she persists in her transgression she will find the way of the transgressor hard. Over every foot of the immense surface of 3,000,000 of square miles, which constitute the area of the American Union, the stars and stripes now fly with undisputed sway. The population, which, at the commencement of the civil war, was less than thirty-two millions, will, if the anticipations of our sanguine cousins are not incorrect, be found to number no fewer than forty millions in 1870.

Turning to that gigantic national debt, which within four years laid upon American shoulders a burden scarcely inferior to that which four centuries had imposed upon the inhabitants of these islands, we shall find that, like Jonah's gourd, it is disappearing as rapidly as it grew. Between the first of March and the first of November, 1869, the decrease of debt was some £13,000,000 sterling. In every other country upon earth we are not unaccustomed to see the yearly receipts smaller and the yearly expenditure larger than the Finance Minister's estimates. In the Great Republic, however, we find that the actual balance sheet of 1868-69 shows $29 000,000 more of receipts and $15,000 000 less of expenditure than had been anticipated in the budget. So enormous are the resources, and so rapidly increasing is the population of the United States, that, if peace is preserved, the child who is born to day may easily live to witness the total extinction of the American debt. It is by no means impossible that some American voice will shortly be heard deprecating any further reduction of their national indebtedness, the consequent and consolidating influences of which are too obvious to need recapitulation. But already a proud sentiment has made itself felt among our kinsmen, which proclaims that, alone among nations, ancient or modern, the Great Republic has known how to run into debt to the tune of £500,000,000 within five years, and get rid of that vast blister within half a century. If the young transatlantic giant, rejoicing in his strength, intolerant of the fetters on his brawny limbs, shall thus show how a vast debt may be contracted and paid off within a lifetime, what lesson can ancient or modern history teach that is so pregnant with instruction to European monarchies as the example of vigor, self denial and honesty exhibited to mankind by American Republicanism.

MEN AND WOMEN.

What Women Think of Both.

(From the Temple Bar.)

A quick-witted woman will readily see that all the men around her—have not had their special characteristics washed out by the process which produces the typical drawing room "swell." The women round about her she does know. Her relations with them are more intimate. She has met their envious and critical looks; she has overheard their bitter speeches; she has mixed up in their mean and spiteful quarrels. How different is all this from the broad and generous masculine nature, with its temperate and charitable judgment, its good humored consideration for failings, its large hearted kindliness and mutual courtesy! For her to leave the dining room for the drawing room is a trial. Behind are all noble and manly excellencies; before her are the petty scandal mongering, and envy and vanity of her companions in the misfortune of sex. There are spiteful sayings said of her which she can never forget. Was there one of these ever uttered by a man? Did there ever live a man capable of saying such things? No. The healthier and stronger masculine nature is by its very constitution above such things. Its strength allows it to be generous. Men are less spiteful about small things than women, because they have much larger interests at stake, which prevent their placing undue importance on the petty denials of domestic life. The men she meets are invariably good, generous and courteous. As she sees them, they are invariably desirous of helping each other at any cost. If they dared to smoke in her presence, they would pick out the very best cigar in their possession to give to their neighbors. They never make a bargain disadvantageous to a friend. Instead of selling a worthless gun, a shaky horse, or a handful of doubtful shares to their cousin Frederick—a greenhorn who has just came home from India—they would infinitely prefer to use these articles themselves, and give Frederick their best advice in buying elsewhere. As for their interpretation of conduct, nothing could be more considerate, or more unlike the ungenerous criticisms of women.

Most women have an intimate acquaintance with some father, brother, or husband; and that experience, one might imagine, would qualify their notions of the universal good conduct and mutual courtesy of men. But such need not necessarily be the case. How is the woman to know that her husband represents his sex? Is she just as not likely to imagine that he misrepresents it, and, in the event of his possessing a somewhat uncertain temper, is she not certain to contrast his occasional sulkiness or previshness with the invariable equanamity of all other men whom she knows? Indeed, woman is forced to contrast the bearing of her husband with that of their mutual friends. Such comparisons are very unjust; for the husband has probably come to consider that, with one woman at least, he ought to have the privilege of being honest.

The husband suffers by the mistake which his wife makes about men in general. She fancies he has more weaknesses simply because she knows more about him than about them. He might turn round and say (though he would not probably convince her): "Don't you imagine that all the men you see are invariably so heroic as they appear to be before you. A good many of them have drearies about women which would make your hair stare; and most of them consider the forced decorum of their conduct before ladies a frightful nuisance, to which they must submit for the sake of decency. You can't hear them talk as they go home or as they sit in their club. You don't see them go into childish rages about cold soup or a missing letter, you don't see them in their own house as they are when your visit is over or perhaps you would think your conjugal position not the worst in the world. Because we are all pretty speeches, and smiles, and nonsensical, extravagant attention toward you, do you imagine that they always maintain that admirable attitude? Don't be a fool Anna Maria; but believe that all men are pretty much alike, and that I am not the only monster in the universe."

The Stock Jobbing Sorosis.

Jenkins thus "writes up" a firm of shebrokers, who have just commenced business in New York: The ladies composing the new firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., brokers and stock jobbers, received their friends and customers to-day in their handsomely fitted apartments at No. 44 Broad street. Quite a levee was held. Representatives of all the leading journals in the "street" paid their respects, wishing the fair operators hearty success in their new venture. The ladies smiled graciously upon all comers. The senior member of the firm is by far the best looking, as the polite attentions shown her full well showed; she is, to all appearances, considerably more than six teen years of age, though along way of yet from forty. She weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds; she is a blonde; her hair is believed to be natural, and is tastefully arranged; she has imported ox marrow to dress it—as she favors the "bull" interest in nearly all her speculations. She was attired in a dark blue empress cloth dress, made in the latest style and neatly trimmed; her shoes are No. 5's, and are of kid; black jet ornaments adorned her person, and over her left ear lies gracefully poised one of John Foley's gold pens. Altogether Mrs. Woodhull has the air of a thoroughly-bred business woman. The junior partner, Mrs. Claflin, is rather *petite*; she is a sanguine and is rather nervous temperament, and looks as if an unexpected reverse would tell very heavily upon her constitution. It does not require any especial forsight to predict that the bulk of the anticipated business will fall heavily upon the slabaster shoulders of her sister.

Weather Reminiscences.

The Norwich (Ct.) *Bulletin* has the following weather reminiscences:

"The summer of 1816 is reported by one of our oldest inhabitants to have been the coldest on record. Frost occurred every month, and on the first week in September there was a killing frost which used up the fruit and the corn. But one field of corn ripened that year in New London county, and that was on Fort Hill, Groton. The rye and potato crops were good, or New England would have suffered from a famine. It was delightful weather at Christmas that year, and on the first of January all the streams and rivers hereabouts were open. It continued mild all through January, although there was not so great a rainfall as during the present season. In the month of February, however, it was fearfully cold. On the 17th the famous 'cold Friday' occurred, on which many persons were frozen to death; and the severity of the month fully made amends for the mild weather which had preceded it. In the early part of the month of December, 1819, there was some sharp weather, but it afterwards moderated, and the season was open, with scarcely any ice, till March. The fruit buds pushed forward during that winter and in consequence there was no fruit in the following summer."

IN discussing the income tax the Utica *Herald* remarks very justly:

We have no patience with those who complain of the inquisitorial nature of the tax, and of the incentive it offers to perjury and fraud. It is no more inquisitorial than any other tax—no more so than a direct tax on real estate, or on securities—and there is no more reason or chance for evading it than for evading other taxes. If the difficulty in collecting it were as great as is represented by its opponents, it would afford no argument against its justness nor why it should be abolished.

The arguments of the opponents of the income tax are not valid, except so far as they propose to amend the law so as to make the tax bear more justly. No man's necessary expenses for the support of himself and family should be taxed as an income. His living has already taxed him the full amount of it. Let the law be so amended as to relieve those with small salaries only equal to their current expenses. Let only profits and surplus moneys be taxed, after deducting necessary expenses for living. This done, no man will have just cause to complain; no tax can be paid easier. Nobody will be made to suffer by the payment of five per cent. on actual profits. The evasion or attempted evasion of such a tax, as the country is now situated, ought to meet with severe punishment—even imprisonment and the confiscation of the entire income.

AT the funeral of Miss Hattie S. Putnam, at Chester, Vt., six young ladies, appropriately dressed for the occasion, acted as pall bearers, and sang a dirge at the grave.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

THE Czar has just paid $1,100 for an old Toledo sword.

CALIFORNIA has a new town called 'Shirt Tail Cannon.'

A CIVILIZED Indian has opened a pawnbroker's shop in Chicago.

'NEW England chickens' are placarded in the San Francisco markets.

A CINCINNATI woman suckles the new baby of the Ex Queen of Naples.

CINCINNATI is to have a 'Great International Singing Festival' next June.

DEAK, the Hungarian, is almost bankrupt through the defalcations of his steward.

AT Krupp's works, Essen, Prussia, 125,000,000 pounds of steel are made annully.

THE tonnage of American vessels engaged in the whale fishery is gradually decreasing.

GEORGE PEABODY used to say that he did not attempt to relieve pauperism, but to prevent it.

THE principle owner of the Veuve Cliquot wine cellars is not a widow, but an old maid of 65.

IT takes half a dozen women's scalps to trim the suit of an Apache Indian in the real Astrachan style.

JOSH BILLINGS says: 'If a man haint got a well-balanced head, I'd like tew see him part his hair in the middle.'

THE position of reader to the Empress of the French is in great demand—the incumbent being sure of a rich husband.

TRAUPMANN, the Pantin assassin, it is said, resisted the executioner at the last moment, biting his hand quite severely.

IOWA complains of having had scarcely any rain for seven weeks, and, as a result, water is sold there at 25 cents a barrel.

TWO rival blacksmiths at Omaha have had a match at horseshoe making. The winner made 100 in two hours and a quarter.

ROCHEORT'S Marsellaise circulated 400,000 copies the day after the Noir murder. It was death to Noir, but fun to Rochefort.

IN spite of all his great jobs in Paris, Baron Haussmann's wealth is said to be only $16,000 a year, more than half of which comes from his wife.

THE South Bend (Ind.) Register, commenting on the high price of eggs, thinks that 'hens could make lots of money now by paying strict attention to business.'

GOLD having been discovered at Rhinebeck, New York, the State Geologist reports that it exists in the proportion of about a cent's worth to ten tons of rock.

THE New York Times says that the firm which made the Big Drun for the Boston Jubilee is now devoting what energy it has left to the manufacture of toothpicks.

COMPLAINTS of the dullness of business are almost always in order, but when a Connecticut man grumbles because of the dullness in the business of manufacturing coffin trimmings, he runs the thing into the ground.

IN Texas the planters below Waco have made labor contracts for the coming year. In the majority of instances the proprietors have let out their places on shares, to receive one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton raised, where they do not furnish teams and tools. Where the proprietor furnishes these he usually receives half the crop. Where places have been rented for money the price is from $5 to $10 an acre.

REV. DR. HEACOCK, of Buffalo, in a recent discourse in that city, took substantially the same ground on the subject of the Bible in our common schools as that taken by the Rev. Dr. Spear, in the New York *Independent*. He said "there was as much reason for demanding the reading of the Bible in a planing mill or woollen factory as in the common schools." Certain it is that there are but few private schools in which the Bible is read.

THE report of the Paraguayan investigation by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, sustains in a great measure the course of ex Minister Washburn, but does not adopt his opinions as to Gen. Lopez being a cruel tyrant and monster, without any feelings of humanity. The Committee believe that the naval authorities are highly censurable for not affording Mr. Washburn safe transportation to Paraguay, instead of keeping him waiting in Brazil for thirteen months. The report is likely to give general satisfaction.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store. 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, rudeness, or censure, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible; but they also occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters acts simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. Its vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alterative character, and their combined action leads actively to their remedial virtues in the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a decided improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from his restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Fire street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be pre cated.

Ja26:s100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

SNAP FORT PITT FOUN- DRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 13th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

Ja22:s91 O. METCALF, Treasurer.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, }
January 27, 1870. }

AN ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1870, between the hours of twelve and two.

JAS. M. BELL,
Cashier.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHE- LA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1870. fe2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET,

POPULAR PRICES.

At 25 Cents,

YARD WIDE TWILLED POPLINS,

At 37 1-2c.,

6-4 TABLE LINENS,

A GOOD BARGAIN.

At 8 1-3 Cents,

Good Dark Calicos.

At 10 Cents,

Light and Dark Calicos.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,

EXTRA GOOD.

At $2 75,

LADIES' EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,

WORTH $4.00.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NOTICE.

Can Remain in Pittsburgh

ONLY A

SHORT TIME LONGER,

AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,

Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,

ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,

PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M. D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles, Optician and Oculist, to the New York Hospital, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large share of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

N. B. Speciality, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and they have given me the most entire satisfaction; I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks, M. D., which enables me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have heretofore used.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARDS. FRANKS' improved and patented Spectacles for the confidence of our citizens. He is an outdoor of rare scientific abilities, and adapts his spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the various diseases of the eye.

He selects spectacles for us with the best clearness, which enabled us to read with greater distinctness and comfort than those we already possess. We with pleasure therefore recommend them to all requiring spectacles.

A. G. CURTIN, late Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSSE, Asst. Gen. of Pennsylvania.
S. M. MOORHEAD, M. D., Penn. street, Pgh.
J. R. DICK, Banker, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Franks' latest improved Spectacles, we find them admirably adapted to all valuable aids to defective vision.

The lenses are ground, polished and centred by highly scientific, mathematically correct and reduce a truly perfect lens. As such, we recommend them.

John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. Domeier, Bishop of Pittsburgh.
John Dickson, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
C. C. Sterrett, M. D., (Oculist,) Penn street, Pittsburgh.
James L. McFarland, President Merchants National Bank, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

It gives us much pleasure to say that we have inspected Dr. E. S. Franks' complete assortment of Spectacles and Lenses, and find them exceedingly calculated to remedy such imperfections of vision as can be benefitted by the Optician.

The material used in the manufacture of his glasses is of remarkable purity and beauty, and adds very much to their value.

We recommend him with cheerfulness to the confidence of all who may require his services.

Hon. Francis Jordan, Secr. State of Penna.
C. Setzer, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

We have examined what we conceive to be an assortment of Spectacles, manufactured under Dr. Edward S. Franks' Patents, peculiarly adapted to the various infirmities of that exquisitely delicate organ, the Human Eye, with their numerous modifications, the result of disease, or the natural weakness incident to old age.

We regard the specimens of Dr. Franks the best we have ever seen, and as such recommend them.

Hon. W. W. Hays, Mayor of Harrisburg.
Thomas J. Jordan, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Harrisburg.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Ja11-TTH8

PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

Ja31:135

JOS. SPENCER, JAS. McKAY, RODT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

fe4:163

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

HAIR JEWELRY TO ORDER.

Call and see Sample Book.

We have just received a splendid assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, which we will sell very low.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

fe8 Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

SEMPLE'S,

and 182

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW GOODS.

New American Poplins, all colors.
Plaid and Striped Delaines, very cheap.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Beautiful Styles New Percales.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS

Very Cheap.

Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens
Plain and Embroidered Sh

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. J. Johnston, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leach, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jelsdtf

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870. }

The upward movement in gold and stocks was checked to-day, and the markets became very unsettled for a time, closing, however, firmer and with a general improvement from the lowest point.

Gold opened at 120¾@120⅞, advanced to 121¼, and closed at 120⅝@120⅜. The general impression about gold is still in favor of higher prices, which seems to be warranted by the decrease of the gold held by the city banks of New York from over forty millions to thirty eight millions, and the beginning of shipments of specie to Europe.

Bonds in England are barely steady, but at Frankfort are strong. In some series like the 1881s there is at present a profit in shipping them from Europe. Now 1868s are also weak, as well as all bonds where the option of the Government has expired, or is about expiring. There seems to be, however, no cause for that, since bonds would have to advance to par in gold before the Government can redeem them and place new five per cents on the market.

The stock market began to advance, when, after Ohio and Mississippi had suddenly advanced to 123¾, Reading 97¾, Lake Shore 88¾, Fort Wayne 90½, and Cleveland 96⅞, the New York Central made a retrograde movement and gradually declined from 98⅝ to 96⅞, reading sold down to 96¼. Lake Shore 88⅝, Fort Wayne 89½, Northwest common 72⅝. The only stock that about held its own was Ohio and Mississippi, which was taken in hand by cliques on Saturday. Judging from the extreme ease of the money market, this downward movement appears to be gotten up especially for the purpose of working a short interest in these stocks, and run them up far above any prices that reached since the September panic. The unusual ease of the money market, however, is most likely to draw to a close before the end of this month, as there are already indications of a demand for currency from the West and South to begin shipments of cotton and grain.

In our local market money is in full supply for good A 1 paper, but second grade is more difficult to sell and is closely scrutinized.

Local securities are also bought up in small sums by good parties.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 120¾; Silver, 116; Eighty-one's, 118, Five Twenties, 1862, 115½; do 1864, 115; do 1865, 115; do 1866, Consols, 113¾, do 1867, 114½; do 1868, 114½; Ten Forties, 112¾; Adams Express Company 64; Merchants Union Express Company, 64; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph, 35¼; New York Central 98⅝; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 90; Ohio & Mississippi, 25⅝; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90⅝; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 117; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 89¾; Erie 25¼.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,90	$6,03
Paris, per franc	23½	25
Berlin, thaler	88	91¼
Frankfort, florins	50	52

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 120¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 118½; Five-Twenties, 1862, 116¾; do. 1864, 115; do. 1865, 115; Ten-Forties, 112¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113½; do. do. 1867, 114¼; do. do. 1868, 114½; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 7, 1870.

New York Central stock and scrip declined 1¾ to 2 per cent., owing to the fact that the Company has $2,000,000 of bonds falling due very soon, which were issued before 1862. Speculators jumped to the conclusion that these bonds would have to be paid in gold and hence the depression in the shares. The decline in New York Central had a depressing influence on the balance of the share lists, and prices were lower, but not to any great extent.

Money easy at 4@6 for call loans and 7 to 8 for prime business notes.

Sterling firm at 8⅝@9¼.

Gold heavy and lower under the Supreme Court decision; opened at 121, touched 121¾, fell to 120¾, advanced to 120¾ and closed at 120. Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Clearances $29,000,000.

Governments were lower, but closed steady. Coupons, '81, 118@118¼; do '62, 115¼@115½; do '64, 114⅝@115; do '65, 114⅞@115; do new, 113⅝@114; do '67, 114¼@114½; do '68, 114¼@114⅝; 10 40's, 112¾@112½. Pacifics, 111⅝@111¾.

State bonds, except new Virginias, are lower; Missouris, 79; old Tennessees, 68; new do, 48¾; old Virginias, 62; new do, 60; old North Carolinas, 43¾; new do, 25¾; Louisiana Levees Sixes, 70.

The stock market during the most of the day was strong and advanced generally. Harlem rose 1, closing 140; Central 98¾, and Serips 97; New Jersey Central, 103½; Erie, 25¾; Reading, 97¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 29; Lake Shore, 86¾; St. Paul, 73¼; Northwestern, 73; Rock Island, 118; and Cleveland and Lake Shore was freely bought by brokers who usually deal for the Vanderbilt party. Late in the day, however, the market was one to two per cent. lower in Vanderbilt shares and Lake Shore, but the balance of the list was not down in the same proportion. The most active stocks were New York Central stock and scrip, Lake Shore, Reading, Fort Wayne, New Jersey Central, Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi.

Business to-day was more active and better distributed than for sometime, while fluctuation was more frequent. Miscellaneous shares lower. Express stocks lower and dull.

The Three-79 Prices.—Canton, 58; Cumberland, 32¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35; Quicksilver, 14¾; Mariposa, 10¾; do preferred, 21¾; Adams Express, 54; Wells & Farso, 29¼; American, 37½; United States, 61; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 25¼; do preferred, 41½; Harlem, 143; do preferred, 143; Hudson scrip, 95¼; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 148½; Pittsburgh, 96½; Northwestern, 72¾; preferred, 89; Rock Island, 117¼; St. Paul, 73; preferred, 87; Wabash 48; Ft. Wayne, 89¼; Terre Haute, 28; preferred, 61; C. & A., 147½; preferred, 147½; O. & M., 28¾; N. J. C., 99½; C. C. & C., 74; Dubuque, 108½; St. Joe preferred, 109¾; C. C. & I. C., 29.

Boston prices: Calumet, 65; Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 7; Hecla, 81; Quincy, 31½.

Sub Treasury balance: Gold, $76,177,520; currency, $5,369,651. General balance, $82,158,663.

Imports for the week: except specie, $6,375,885. Imports specie, $566,052.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870. }

The markets, in a general way, present but little that is new or important. Provisions appear a little stronger in the west, especially in Cincinnati, but as yet there is no improvement in the demand; private advices from the latter place, intimate that some of the packers there feel more like buying than selling, though it is natural to expect that they will feel "bullish." The recent decline is attributed to two things: one, the increased arrivals of hogs; and the other, some of the packers were obliged to sell in order to raise money, and these two causes combined, were sufficient to bring about lower prices. It begins to look now as if the worst was over, that the bottom had been touched, but it is very hard to foretell. If there should happen to be another big run of hogs, and this is not all improbable, the probability is that provisions would go still lower; and, should it be so, we should bear in mind, that the former are relatively higher than the latter. In any view of the case, the situation is not favorable for packers, particularly those of them who did their packing in the early part of the winter.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 55@75c.

APPLES—The demand is fair and market steady but unchanged. Sales in a regular way at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, as to quanty.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely and the market is quiet and unchanged. Sales of prime to choice at 30 to 33@35.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3½.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged; sales of fair at $2,25; prime at $2,50, and choice at $2,75.

BROOM CORN—14@18 cts per pound.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75; No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17½; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 25¾@26, in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—In steady demand, with sales at $13@15, as to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—Continue dull notwithstanding the arrivals are light; may be quoted at 10¼@10½.

DRIED FRUIT—Very dull. Apples, 7@8c; Peaches at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11 for halves. Blackberries, 14@15c; Pitted cherries, 25@30c, per pound.

EGGS—Are held at 25c, though it said they are being retailed at the same figure.

FEATHERS—85@90 cts.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Western flours are still quoted in store at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye Flour, $5,00@5,25.

GRAIN—There is nothing doing in wheat in this market, and prices are nominally unchanged at $1,10@1,15 for fair to prime. Oats continue sluggish, and there is a general complaint among dealers that there is no margin in handling them; we still quote at 46@47 on wharf and track and 48@50 in store. Rye is quiet and unchanged, with sales for cash, bid for No. 1. Corn continues dull, with offers to sell car on wharf at 78. Barley is quiet and unchanged—$1@1,05 for prime to choice State spring, and $1,10@1,15 for ditto fall.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales from country wagons at $15@23, as to quality and condition.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $1,00@1,25, bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,40@1,42, and No. 2 at 90. Fancy Cincinnati and Chicago brands held higher.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Sales in store at 50@55c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market is regarded as a little firmer under the influence of the advance from Cincinnati, but prices are unchanged. Shoulders, 13½@13¾ for Plain and 14½ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 17 for Clear and 16 for Ribbed. Breakfast Bacon, 19 and Sugar Cured Hams 19@19½. Mess beef 12½@13. Lard 16¾@16¾ in tierces, and 17¾@17¾ in kegs and pails. F. Sellers & Co's. caddy lard in 3 and 5 pound packages, 19¾. Mess Pork $29@29½.

POULTRY — Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is being sold in store, generally, at $8,50, and Timothy at $4,75@5. Flaxseed at $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870. }

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale to-day was much larger than generally supposed, close on to 1,000 head, 51 car loads from the West, the balance having been brought in from adjoining counties.

S. Lowenstein, Chicago	2 cars
M Verner, Chicago	2 cars
Blackstock & Kahn, Chicago	4 cars
L. Rothchilds, Chicago	3 cars
L. Keifer, Chicago	3 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
Sam Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	1 car
M. Marks Bro., Chicago	5 cars
Sheldon & Means, Chicago	1 car
Sol Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
S. Kaufman, Chicago	1 car
Traurman & Lotmen, Chicago	5 cars
Jno. Shaw, Lima	1 car
J. A. Yancey, Indiana	1 car
J. McAllister, Crestline	1 car
P. O. Conner, Mansfield	1 car
Greenwald & K., Loudenville	1 car
G. Banbery, Loudenville	1 car
J. R. Brandery, Loudenville	1 car
H. Martin, Loudenville	1 car
J. Keeler, Loudenville	1 car
J. & S, Needy, Newark	3 cars
Prepaid	4 cars
Total	51 cars
Total last week	48 cars

The market was a very slow one today, at least nearly every drover we saw reported it so—some of them thought it was exceedingly hard. There was a much larger number of cattle on sale than operators generally had counted upon, and notwithstanding four or five car loads were bought for shipment, the supply was nevertheless considerably in excess of the demand. Butchers, for some reason or other, took hold very slowly, possibly they thought that by holding back they would be enabled to do better, to buy cheaper, and it is probable that in some instances, at least, these hopes were realized—in a hard market some parties, who are anxious to sell out and return home on the early trains, get very weak in the knees, and these are the very men that the butchers and other buyers like to get hold of, as the chances are that they will close out very cheap.

As a general thing, however, we do not think that there is much change in prices, compared with last week. Prime to extra fat steers, sold at from 7¼@8, some few at 8¼, but mainly at 7½@7¾, and these figures were realized for the same grades of cattle last week. Good to medium may be quoted at 6@7 and stock steers, of which there was a goodly number on sale, brought from 4½ to 6¼, as to quality and condition.

L. Rothschilds & Ziegler sold 15 bulls to L. Hoffman, at 5c; 58 head steers at 6 @6½.

Sol Shamberg retailed 19 head at 6@ 6,60.

Hartman & Lowensteine retailed 65 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5@ 7¼.

M. Verner 36 head, from Chicago, at 6 @7¾.

Jacob Needy sold 50 Ohio cattle at 7 @8½.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 57 head mixed stock at 5½@7.

Jas. O'Hanlin sold 13 head Washington county steers and cows, at 5@8¼.

Haas & Kraus sold 25 stockers at 4½@ 5; 38 head fat cattle at 6½@7¾.

Kaltz & Keefer 39 head Chicago steers at 6@8c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 50 head mixed stock at 6@8.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 25 stockers at 5¼; 85 head fat cattle at 7¼@8½.

Traurman & Loboman 120 sold stockers at 5¾; fat cattle at 6¼@7¾.

Hedges & Taylor 53 head mixed stock, from Indiana and Ohio, at 6½@7.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was again large this week, fully 1,500 head, and the quality appeared to be better than usual as there were more good sheep on sale than for some time past and fewer scalawags. The market was a very dull one, 5@c. white 5¾@5¾c. Rye steady at 85@ 90c. Barley unchanged; spring $1,10@ 1,20, fall $1,25@1,30. Cotton quiet; middling 24½c. Tobacco firm; sales 81 hhds. Whisky in fair demand at 93c. Hogs firm at $8,25@9 for live; $10,25@10,75 dressed. Receipts, 1400 bus. Provisions opened firmer on part of holders, but closed dull. Mess pork advanced to $27, with sales of 400 bbls. Bulk meats held at 11c for shoulders, 14@14½c for clear rib sides, and 14½@14¾c for clear do, but no sales. Bacon held at 12¾c for shoulders, 15¾@15¾c for clear rib sides, and 16@16½c for clear do, with a fair demand at inside quotations. Sugar cured hams at 18½@19¾c. Lard was held at 15¾@16¼c in the morning, but could have been bought at 15@16c at the close. Butter and cheese unchanged. Linseed oil is held at 90@95c. Lard oil at $1,44@1,45. Petroleum: 31c for refined.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton dull; middlings held at 24½c. Hemp unchanged. Flour active for low grades; superfine $4,25@ 4,50, X $4,50@4,75, XX $5@5,25, choice to fancy family $6@7,75. Wheat unchanged; No 2 red fall $1,03@1,06, No 1 do $1,10, choice $1,20, fancy white $1,40. Corn dull and lower; yellow 74@76c, prime to fancy white 80@83c. Oats heavy and lower at 48c in bulk and 52@55 cents for sacked. Barley dull at $1,05@1,17 for Minn. spring. Rye very dull at 76@76c. Whisky unchanged at 95c. Groceries very dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and lower; small sales Pork at $27, dry salt shoulders 10¼ @10½c, clear rib 14c, and clear sides 14½c. Bacon clear sides scarce at 17¼c; shoulders, sales in a small way at 12½c. Lard dull and lower; choice steam offered at 15¾c without buyers.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales 58 hhds at 4½@14½c for trash to fair leaf. Cotton dull; middling at 23¾c. Flour active; extra family at $5. Grain active especially corn; red and white wheat at $1,10 @1,15; corn at 93c; oats at 63c; both nominal; rye at 85c. Provisions very active; mess pork at $27,50; bacon: shoulders at 12¾c, clear rib at 15¼c, clear sides at 16¼c; bulk shoulders at 11¾c, clear rib at 14¼c, clear sides at 15c; lard: prime tierce at 16½c, kegs at 18c; hams: sugar cured at 19¾c. Whisky firm at 93@94c.

TOLEDO, February 7.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, with sales No 2 white Wabash at $1,20 and No 1 white Michigan at $1,22; regular sales at $1,10; amber held at $1,03 and No 2 red at $1,03. Corn dull and unchanged, with sales new at 72c and no grade at 64c. Oats dull; no sales. Dressed Hogs dull at $10@10½. Seed active and better at $8,25.

BALTIMORE, February 7.—Flour fair to active and prices weak but not quotably lower. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull; white 95c@$1, yellow 90c@91c. Oats dull at 52@55c. Rye dull at 95c@$1. Mess pork quiet at $28. Bacon quiet; rib sides 16, clear 17½ and shoulders 13½. Lard dull at 16¾@ 17c. Whisky firm at 98c@99c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Beef Cattle in fair demand and advanced ½c; sales of 1600 head; extra Pennsylvania and western steers 9½@10c; choice 10¼c; fair to good 7@9c; common 6@6½c, gross. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 12,000 head at 6@6¾c per pound, gross. Hogs in demand; sales 3000 at $13,50@14,00, net.

MILWAUKEE, February 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 85c for No 1, 80½c for No 2. Coarse grains nominally unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady at $10@ 10,25. Receipts; 1,000 bbls flour, 26,000 bush wheat. Shipments; 1,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bush wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Flour quiet, with sales northwestern extra family at $5@5,75. Wheat unchanged. Rye steady at 90c. Corn quiet and in demand; new yellow 85@91c. Oats held at 53@54c. Whisky 98@99c.

DETROIT, February 7.—Wheat dull, but unchanged; extra white $1,18@1,19, No. 1 do. $1,09@1,10, amber $1,02@1,05, regular $1,01. Oats: State 48c. Barley $1,60 per cental. Clover seed $8@8,50. Dressed hogs $10@10,62½.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—Petroleum quiet and less firm; refined held at 27c in large lots and 29@30c in small lots; crude firm at $8,80 per bbl.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Cotton quiet and nominally 24c; receipts past two days 4,392 bales, and exports 2,372 bales.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—Cotton dull; low middlings at 23½c, good to ordinary 22¾c; stock on hand, 2,930 bales.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Total beeves 680, with 340 to-day. Trade began lively but closed tame with a few left; prices are about as they were one week ago, but ½c lower than on Friday; quality generally inferior, scarcely any good enough to go over at 10c. Texans sold at 10@11c. Canada stock is increasing; over 400 head arrived for the week, 470 each Kentucky and Texan, 660 Ohio, 4,000 Illinois, 350 State; prices range from 10@16½c, averaging 14¼c ca droves, 270 Illinois steers 1,417 lbs, extra, sold at 14¾@16c; 187 Texans, 53¾ cwt poor at $67; 50 Ohio, 7 cwt, coarsish, 14@15c; 96 Illinois, 6¼ cwt, 13@14c; 96 Canada, 7 cwt, 13¾@14½c; 100 Illinois, 7 cwt, 15@16¾c. Total number of sheep, 50,000; for to-day 4,700; market slow and prices unchanged at 6@8c, mostly 6@7½c; 1 car 80 pound Ohios sold at 6¼c, a car 90 pounds 7c, a car 97 pounds, 7¾c; deck, 150 pounds, Canada, 8¾c; a car, 62 pounds, sold at 6½c. Hogs weak, and quite a decline; for the week 15,960 head arrived, and for to-day 40 double decks cars; prices 9½@10c for alive and 12@12¾c for dead western; dressed 11¼ @11¾c, with fresh arrivals in fair condition; 2 cars Ohio live, 185 pounds, sold at 9½c.

CHICAGO, February 7.—Live hogs steady and firmer at $8,40@9 for common to good. Cattle steady at $4,70@5,10 for cows and light steers, and $6@6,50@7 for fair to extra prime shipping steers.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—Cattle unchanged at 4@5¾c for fair to prime, and 6@6¾ for choice. Hogs: small sales of light to extra at 7¾@9.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.—There is little or no activity in this branch of business yet, but prices of cotton goods are nevertheless firm, and an advance of ¼c per yard has been established on Rockdale and bleached muslin, which now commands 16c, while Pequot A ticks are reduced from 25 to 24c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 7,—4 copy presses, W G Johnston; 309 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 300 do do, Schomaker & L; 200 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 bbls highwines, Hostetter & Smith; 188 oil bbls, W Mullin; 1 car lime, Campbell, Jones & Co; 10 kgs lard, 1 bbl do, H Rea Jr; 150 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 100 hides, M DeLange; 120 bdls broom hds, McElroy & Co; 75 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 17 reams paper, Godfrey & Clark; 4 cars flour, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do flaxseed, Hutchins, Glass & Co; 17 empty bbls, Harris & Ewing; 8 cars lime stone, Shoenberger & Co; 10 bbls flour, Shepard & Davis; 55 bbls crude oil, Pennock & Beeson; 6 bbls scrap iron, J Jones; 75 bbls barley, Robb & Harron; 18 trunks, W J Gilmore; 6 kgs butter, H Rea Jr; 18 sks rags, 4 bdls paper, McCullough & Smith; 8 doz brooms, J Porterfield; 100 doz hdls, Postley, Nelson & Co; 8 casks pearls, Dithridge & son; 13 oil bbls, W Howard & Co; 50 box starch, Hockton & M; 100 box starch, E Heloston.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 7.—1 car shoulders, W B Hays & Son; 1 do wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 100 sks oats, 97 do corn, 148 do barley, 8 do wheat, McHenry & Hood; 144 kgs barley, W H Gaunard; 4 bdls lard, 3 do butter, 1 cask tallow, Arbuckles & Co; 75 sks barley; F Schield; 40 do c meal, Schomaker & L; 13 pkgs butter, 12 sks c meal, F G Craighead; 1 car malt, P Gerst; 169 bgs barley, 12 do oats, 35 do corn, Meanor & Hibbins sack; Salzell & Brother; 10 ices lard, J H Parker; 4 pkgs drugs, Harris & E; 28 bgs corn, Robb & H; 149 barley, S Hood; 7 bbls, 20 bgs flour, W S Foster; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, Bigger & L, 59 bgs oats, J D McGilvrey; 7 pkgs bundls, Voigt, M & Co; 13 pkgs bundls, Richardson; 3 pkgs butter, H Rea Jr; 100 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, R Knox & Son; 1 car wheat, J W Bomgardner; 10 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 28 do lars, Dalzell & T; 100 bbls flour, Watt, & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 7.—3 bbls butter, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 7 pkgs merchandise, McCarson; 1 box mdse, Voigt, M & Co; 50 sks rye, 7 do c seed, Knox & Orr; 2 cars metal, Rees, Graff & D; 1 do do, Nimick & Co; 24 do coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, J Furgason; 2 do butter, C Malone; 2 do do, A Riesmyer; 2 do do, J Shoal; 5 sks seed, E Hazleton; 3 pkgs butter, H Freese; 1 box books, Q R Weldon; 11 sks c seed, Johnson & Calvin; 1 box mdse, Corbutnot & Shannon; 3 do do, J Sink; 3 bbls eggs, Head & Co; 25 sks oats, 10 do rye, Adams & A; 5 cars limestone, Shoenberger & B; 1 car bricks, Rees, Graff & D; 1 car wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 1 car grain, 40 sks oats, 6 do rye Scott & Glasl.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 7.—4 cars wheat, Wm McKee & Co; 26 doz brooms, G Meyer; 8 do do, Clark Bro; 6 bbls liquor, Fred Kopendoffer; 33 hides, Luckcamp & Co; 2 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car flaxseed, Ewer, Hamilton & Co; 2 cars metal, Lewis; Bailey & Dalzell; 1 car flaxseed, M B Swayne; 2 do do, Spang, C & Co; 8 sks oats, J B McKee & Co; 25 rolls leather, Jas Callery; 2 cars cooperage, Ralya & Robertson; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; 25 bbls flour, E M Jenkins; 1 car metal, Pgh Forge & Iron Co.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 7.—River stationary with 3¼ feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 38 deg. at 4 P. M. F.

OIL CITY, Feb. 7.—River falling slowly with 20 inches water in channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 32 deg. at 6 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, February 7.—River falling slowly with about 5 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 35 at 5 P. M. C.

MORGANTOWN, Feb. 7.—River falling with 22 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer at 38 at 4 o'clock, P. M. W.

The river was about stationary last evening with 4 feet 3 inches by the Monongahela marks. Weather mild but dark—mercury 36. According to "G. A.," whose predictions will be found in another column, February 18 to be a dry, cold month, and that it has made a good beginning must be conceded.

The Camelia, Capt. R. C. Mason, will leave for Nashville this morning at 9 o'clock, with all she can take on the water. Passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Arlington arrived from Cincinnati about 1 P. M. yesterday, with a fair trip, about all she could bring on the water. Passengers and shippers should bear in mind that she returns to-day at noon—also, that she leaves promptly as advertised.

The Julia No. 2 arrived from Zanesville yesterday.

As we noted yesterday, the Arlington left Cincinnati three minutes ahead of the Major Anderson. She preserved her distance ahead until reaching New Richmond where she stopped to take on some freight and the Anderson passed by. She subsequently overtook the Anderson at Vanceburg where she (the Anderson) stopped to take on a passenger, and this was the last seen of her. The Arlington arrived at Parkersburg considerably ahead—it is reported that the Anderson broke her wheel at this point and was delayed three hours. The officers of the Anderson are probably satisfied by this time that she is not equal to the Arlington in point of speed.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, is filling up steadily for St. Louis—the [illegible] one of the best boats in the [illegible] was expe[illegible] off for St. [illegible]

The Carrie V. Kountz, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh freight, Portland, there not being water enough to let her over the falls, and she is too long to pass through the canal. She will probably return from there to New Orleans.

The Glendale, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, was expected to pass by Cincinnati on Saturday night.

It is reported that St. Louis parties have offered $80,000 for the Richmond.

The Bellevernon and Wauanita passed Vicksburg on Saturday, enroute from New Orleans.

The Crescent left St. Louis on Saturday for Arkansas River.

The Leonidas, New Orleans to Cincinnati, has 30 hhds sugar and 39 bbls molasses for Pittsburgh.

—The New Orleans *Bulletin*, of Thursday has the following: The New York, from Baton Rouge, on her way down, at or near the Red River wharfboat, on Tuesday morning, caught fire among her cotton, and had it not been for the exertions of the officers and crew, we would have to record another destruction of a boat by fire. Capt. Livingston and his crew threw overboard between 150 and 200 bales of cotton, and by it the boat was saved from total destruction. A great part of the cotton was recovered, and the boat proceeded on her way down, and arrived here safe last evening. Capt. Livingston authorized the Kankakee, lying at the mouth of Red River, to save the balance of the cotton, if possible.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS, fel6 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer CAMELIA, R. C. MASON, Commander, Wm. Baldwin, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, February 8, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to fe6 GREIST & PORTER, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer MOLLIE EBERT, G. W. EBERT, Master, S. Pippard, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, Sunday.

For freight or passage apply on board or to fe6 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The powerful Tow Boat WILD DUCK AND BARGES, Dove and Swan, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave on THIS DAY, Sunday, at 4 P. M., for the above and intermediate ports.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ja31 GREIST & PORTER, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr., 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

PHILIPS & WALTERS & CO. Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for sidewalks, Brewery Vats, &c., &c., and Grind Stones, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the use I prescribe sometimes.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by 16, thousand cures that it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be relied with confidence in the most dreadful of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted before a cure is begun. Nor will it be supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the most confirmed consumptive, and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, hectic flushes, expectoration of matter, that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician they say still be cured. No medical treatment cures new lungs, but when the lungs are very sadly diseased and to some extent decayed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are of the first rate efficacy. Dr. Schenck has in his possession certificates publicly published, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs, in the first stage of Consumption, in four or five almost incurable, to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such medicine as shall make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanac, which are distributed gratuitously, in general, the most highly nutritious articles are the most preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine available. This requires the use of the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive organs are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and has strength to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonic Consumption is almost always complicated with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the effect which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all cases where a cathartic is required or a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One or two of these pills will prove the efficacy of the

Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills

of Consumption.

[illegible] the judgment of the physician in [illegible] death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been restored in a few months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from Exposure, Self-abuse, Impudence, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons who have become deluded and long standing constitutional complaint is are solicited to call. Medical fee moderate. Medicine costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once effectual, safe, pleasant and speedy. Medicines can be used without hindrance to business.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

On and after April 1st, 1870, the GAZETTE will occupy the building recently purchased by Penniman, Reed & Co., on the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Route For Sale.

A good paying route on the GAZETTE. Apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room. The gentleman who went over the route on Monday morning will please call at the GAZETTE Counting Room to-day.

Mrs. Henry the *mania a potu* victim was taken from the Allegheny lockup to the Western Penitentiary yesterday morning.

An item was found last night on the front door step of a Sandusky street, Allegheny, residence. It was a boy about four days old.

Out of Service.—A notice was received at the Fire Alarm Telegraph Office last evening stating that the Lawrence Hose Company had disbanded and sold their hose carriage.

Yesterday Jacob Martin was before Alderman Bolster charged with stealing two meat choppers valued at $8, the property of Louis Rosenmeier. The accused was held for a hearing.

Donation.—The Eagle Fire Company yesterday donated the elegant chandelier which formerly graced their parlor, to the City Hall Commission, for the use of the Fire&Alarm Telegraph Office.

Inquest.—Coroner Clawson went to Port Perry yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Michael Daugherty, an account of whose death we published yesterday. A jury was impannelled, after which the investigation was postponed until Wednesday.

The Committee on Allegheny Wharf organized yesterday afternoon by the election of D. H. Kirk, Esq., Chairman, after which the Committee took a tour of inspection over the wharf, and resolved upon several material changes in the management of the wharf.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon from box 63, corner of Penn and Twenty-sixth street, was occasioned by the burning of a shed over a bake oven attached to the premises of Mrs. Cochran, in the vicinity. The Department was not in service.

At a meeting of citizens of McClure township, held Saturday evening, a resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to pass no act consolidating the township or any part of it with Allegheny city. Another meeting will be held to-morrow night.

Arm Broken.—On Saturday evening last a little son of W. C. McCord, of the South Side, met with quite a painful accident, resulting in the breaking of both bones of his fore arms. Drs. J. P. McCord and Chesrown attended the little sufferer, and it is now doing quite well under the circumstances.

The Gamblers.—The Sixth street gamblers who were arrested Saturday night, were brought before the Mayor yesterday for a hearing. The principals were held to bail, for their appearance at Court in the sum of five thousand dollars each, and the others were required to give bail in the sum one hundred dollars to appear as witnesses.

Meeting of Presbytery.—The United Presbyterian Presbytery of Monongahela will meet this morning in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue. Lectures from the General Assembly on marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and on the new version of the Psalms will be considered. It is provided also in the call that any business may be taken up that may be presented for consideration.

Filthy Malice.—Yesterday Isaac Ansler made information before Alderman Bolster against James Scheifner, for malicious mischief. The accused is charged with emptying a bucket of filth from a cesspool in such close proximity to a well on the prosecutor's premises that it ran into and polluted the well, from which the water is drawn for use of his family. The parties reside on Troy Hill. Warrant issued.

A Dark Threat.—Joseph W. Miller and Robt. Turley, two colored "gemmen," tonsorial professors, had a dispute yesterday, which Robert threatened to end by removing Joseph's digestive apparatus, using his boot as an instrument to accomplish his design. Upon hearing the threat Joseph deserted the field and sought protection of Alderman Taylor, who had Robert arrested and held for a hearing on an information for surety of the peace.

The Oriental Giant made his first appearance at Burnell's Museum yesterday and he is truly a wonder and a monster in size. Towering far above the crowd which surrounds him, he is the first object seen on entering the room, and notwithstanding it is a neck-aching operation, a half hour spent in conversation with him is enjoyable. It is impossible to imagine his size without seeing him, and an interview with him will not be readily forgotten.

Notice to Magistrates.—We have received the following from General A. L. Pearson, District Attorney:

In compliance with instructions received from the Courts, I hereby notify Alderman and Justices of the Peace that all informations must be returned to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions *before* the 25th day of February, 1870, in accordance with law; otherwise, bills of indictment will be preferred against them for misdemeanor, &c.

A. L. PEARSON, District Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, February 7, 1870.

The Tableaux Vivants.—We direct special attention to the advertisement of the second exhibition of tableaux vivants on Wednesday at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, representing illustrations of the Bible by Gustave Dore. This is the second exhibition of a series of twelve performances, and if this one is in any way equal to the performance of last week we may bespeak a full house. The Society should find all encouragement from the public for the pains and labor taken in bringing out such illustrations of the Bible, which must be at the same time instructive to the young and pleasant to look at for all classes.

The Plymouth Church Fair

At City Hall continues to attract hundreds of visitors each evening, and in no place else in the city can a few hours be more pleasantly and more profitably spent. Much excitement prevails over a shooting contest for a beautiful new buckwagon worth $200 and made in West's best style. The best string measure in twenty five shots at a target with an air gun wins the wagon. A large number of prominent gentlemen are expected to compete for the prize. Dinners and suppers are served up every day in a truly sumptuous manner, and we advise our friends to patronize the ladies.

THE WEATHER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The indications in reference to the winter have not been realized in full. In the November article reference was had to a large amount of snow lying in the North, that might be a prelude to a cold winter; but in it will be found, as follows: Heretofore a cold, freezing November was followed by mild or warm weather about Christmas and the month of January. This has been realized, but whether it is sure always to be the case, we have not had experience enough to proclaim it as a sure result.

The indications of January pointed to a moderate cold but dark month, and the snow storms would be the most numerous. But it has been the reverse, the rain storms having the preponderance. We are not disposed to dismiss the use of these indications, which have been so near correct the past eight years; but they show more clear for this month than any since the November records, which were very clear. The weather indicated for the present month is unusual for February. Cool, pleasant and dry.

The record shows from the 1st to the 31st of January, twenty cloudy, of which ten were rain, six snowy days, ten of sunshine, twelve freezing or white frost days. Daily average of thermometer 35 deg. River 11 feet.

INDICATIONS.

From the 31st of January to the 2d of March: Twelve cloudy or variable days, eighteen part or whole sunshine days; six of light snow, five of rain days; freezing and white frost twelve days, and inclined to be dry for February, and not much hopes for thick ice; March may produce thicker ice than February. Prospects for the farmers not very good. The thermometer at 7 A. M. may range from 20 to 35 deg. G. A.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7th, 1870.

CITY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—The Hallman Fund—The "Municipal Record"—The "Unexpended Balance"—Paid Fire Department Bill.

Select Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city was held yesterday, February 7, 1870 at two o'clock P. M.

Members present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Gallaher, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones E. P., Jones L., Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, McMeal, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Thompson, Walswright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., White, Wilson, President McAuley and E. S. Morrow, Clerk.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McAuley presented the following communication:

To the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh:

The Mayor of the city and Presidents of the Select and Common Councils beg leave to inform you that they have, in accordance with the instructions contained in the will of the late J. W. Hallman, distributed the interest on the fund known as "Hallman Bequest," for bread and potatoes as follows:

Through the Pittsburgh Relief Association	$311 20
Through the "Home for Destitute Women"	310 00
Through the "Young Men's Home"	250 00
Total	$871 20

Mr. Kirk called up the resolution providing for the publication of a Municipal Record and authorizing the Printing Committee to advertise for proposals and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Brown held that the matter could not be called up, that the time allowed for a motion to reconsider the action of Select Council had passed and it could not now be reconsidered.

Mr. Scully, in the chair, ruled the motion in order.

Mr. Brown said that the gentleman, Mr. Kirk, was mistaken when he stated that the Record had been furnished gratis for one year. He was willing, if it was necessary, to have the Record, to pay for two copies at the rate of three dollars per copy out of his own pocket. But he would not now in this time of Retrenchment and Reform, when the Printing had been cut down to one thousand dollars, vote for paying for the printing of a Record, when there could be no necessity for it. The members all knew that the matter contained in the Record was simply what had been published in the morning papers at least a month previous to the time at which the Record was issued. He would therefore move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Kirk said that it was ungentlemanly in the member to endeavor to cut off debate, after making a long speech, by a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. McAuley protested against the member using such language toward members. He had no right to say whether a member's conduct was gentlemanly or not.

Mr. Brown—I will withdraw the motion if any *gentleman* wants to reply. But I don't think that he could teach me anything, not unless he would wash himself.

The Chairman called the members to order.

Mr. Kirk—I do not want to teach the member anything.

Mr. Brown—I repeat, Mr. President, that I withdraw my motion to lay on the table if any *gentleman* wants to reply to my remarks, but the word gentleman does not apply to everybody.

The Chairman decided Mr. Kirk had a right on the floor, as the motion had not been seconded before he had the floor.

Mr. Kirk spoke at some length on the merits of the question, after which the question recurred on the motion of Mr. Kirk to take up the resolution.

The yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Bissell, Burgwin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Gallaher, Hartman, Jones, Kehew Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, McMeal, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Wainwright—26.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Coffin, House, E. P. Jones, Liddell, Littell, Seeley, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, White, Wilson, President McAuley—12.

It requiring a vote of three fourths of the members present to suspend the rules, the motion was lost.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Mr. Morrow called up the following ordinance relative to the disposition of the city funds.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING AND CUSTODY OF THE FUNDS OF THE CITY.

Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

SEC. 1. That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall, at the first regular meeting, after the passage of this ordinance, and in joint session, and thence, elect and designate from time to time, by ballot, a sufficient number of said city to be depositories and custodians of the public money or funds of said city, until the first Monday of February, 1871.

SEC. 2. That at the annual joint session of said Councils to be held for the election of officers of the Banks of Savings Institution of said city, the persons chosen, elected and designated to be depositories and custodians of the public money or funds of said city, of the ensuing year.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Controller of said city, immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, as near to the 1st day of February as may be, and session of Councils, to advertise for and receive sealed proposals from the banks and savings institutions of said city, willing to take charge of and safely keep the money of said city, and to contract and agree to pay to the city for the use and advantage of said deposits such public funds or money, the same to be paid to, settled and paid monthly, and computed upon the average amount of the deposits of each month, said settlement and adjustment to be made by said Controller, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee of said Councils.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said Controller to lay said bids before a joint session of Councils at said joint session, when the same shall be opened by the President of said Select Council, and the Councils shall choose and elect either one or three appearing to be the highest and best bidders.

SEC. 5. That the Banks or Savings Institutions, so designated, elected or chosen, shall enter into and execute and deliver to, and file with, the Controller of said City a Bond, in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with warrant of Attorney, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of their duties as such public depositories, and that all checks or warrants drawn upon the funds so on deposit in said Banks or savings institutions, by authority of law shall be paid on demand, when found to be approved by the Finance Committee aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That so soon as the Banks or Savings Institutions so designated as depositories of the funds of said city, shall have given bonds as required by this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to deposit all funds in his official custody, or that all warrants come into his official possession, in the Banks or Savings Institutions aforesaid, keeping the amount in such as nearly equal as can be done.

SEC. 7. That the public moneys or funds so on deposit may be drawn by the City Treasurer as required to meet the liabilities of said city, upon warrants or checks drawn by himself and countersigned by the Controller, under such regulations as by said Controller and Finance Committee may from time to time establish.

SEC. 8. Should any such bank or savings institution cease its operations at any time during business hours, or fail to pay any warrant drawn upon it by the City Treasurer, countersigned by the Controller, upon the funds so on deposit with said bank or savings institution, when the same is presented at its counter, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer forthwith to report the same to the City Controller, who shall at once cause the official bond of such bank or savings institution, to be entered up in the proper Court of Record, by the City Solicitor, and an execution forthwith issued upon the same; and also the said City Controller shall call together the Finance Committee of Councils, whose duty it shall be to report the same to Councils at their next meeting.

SEC. 9. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Morrow moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Kehew objected.

Mr. Liddell desired to know if the perquisites of the office of City Treasurer were to be taken from him, now he was to pay his clerk hire which had been reported at $5,500. There was no provision for an increase of salary.

Mr. Bargwin—I would like to know how he is paid now.

Mr. Kehew objected to the ordinance because it made the Controller, to a certain extent, the custodian of the funds and does not increase his bonds. He then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinance be referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to examine it and all necessary provisions, and details, in order that the ordinance can be carried into practical operation, and report at the next regular meeting.

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Brown held that the resolution to refer to the Finance Committee had been presented and voted down at a previous meeting, and therefore out of order.

The chair sustained the objection, and the question occurred on the adoption of the ordinance.

Mr. Rafferty called for the yeas and nays, with the following result;

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, Herron, Jones, E. P., Jones, L., Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, McMeal, Rafferty, Schmidt, Seeley, Thompson, Walswright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Wilson—32.

Nays—Messrs. Duncan, House, Scully, Wainwright, S. J., White and President McAuley—6.

Mr. Burgwin suomitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bonds to be filed by the banks or savings institutions elected by Councils and deposited with the Controller for the approval of the Finance Committee, shall be filed on or before the 18th day of March next, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer on or after that date, as soon as the bonds are approved, to pay into said depositaries all monies in his official custody, dividing the same among said depositaries as nearly equal as can be done.

On motion of Isaac Jones the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Hartman presented a petition for opening Clark street from Crawford to Miller street. Referred to the Street Committee.

The President presented a petition from a number of persons asking a reduction on business tax. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The proposed act of Assembly creating a paid Fire Department, for the consideration of which the meeting was called, was reported from Harrisburg and was read by the Chairman, who also read the action of Common Council in the premises.

Mr. Gallaher moved to consider the bill *seriatim*.

Mr. Burgwin objected to the adoption of the resolution.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Gallaher to consider the bill *seriatim*, which motion was adopted.

The proposed bill was then considered section by section.

Mr. Kirk moved to amend the second section by making the number of Commissioners nine instead of seven.

Mr. Wainwright moved to strike out the word "appoint" and insert "elect."

Mr. Duncan moved as an amendment to Mr. Kirk's amendment to strike out the words "seven" and insert "six."

Mr. Jones moved to lay both amendments on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Burgwin moved to strike out the provision in the bill which prevented members of Councils from serving as Commissioners. He said it was casting a slur on the members of Councils, which he was not willing to do. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kirk then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this bill be referred to the Ordinance Committee in conjunction with the City Solicitor with instructions to report an act creating a Paid Fire Department that will place the minor details under the control of Councils.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gallaher moved to adjourn, which motion prevailed.

Common Council.

President Tomlinson called this branch to order at two o'clock, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barker, Batchelor, Beckman, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Dietrich, Faxon, Fedder, Ferson, David L. Fleming, J. Fleming, Gazsam, Hare, Jahn, Lang, Leonard, Lyons, Mattern, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McCoy, McGann, McKelvy, Negley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., H. W. Oliver, Sr., Pender, Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Seifferth, Seitz, Shidle, Shoeb, Smith, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Tomlinson.

On motion of Mr. Morgan the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The President stated it was a special meeting called to consider the Paid Fire Department question. He then read a draft of the proposed act establishing the Department, if approved by Councils and passed by the Legislature. [Published in the GAZETTE Friday morning, Feb. 4.]

Mr. McKelvey moved to go into a Committee of the Whole for consideration of the bill. Carried, and Mr. Batchelor called to the chair.

On motion the act was considered *seriatim*.

Section first was adopted without debate.

Section second was then read.

Mr. McKelvy offered an amendment providing for the election of twenty-three commissioners, one from each ward, to be divided into classes, the members of the first class to go out at the expiration of one year, the second class in two years and the third class in three years.

Mr. Morgan thought this would make the body too heavy. He favored the original number, seven.

Mr. McKelvy contended it would work as well as the Finance Committee. The people were opposed to this thing, but had been forced into it and they must do something.

Mr. Creegan favored the appointment of only seven commissioners.

Mr. Gazzam thought seven was the proper number. He hoped that in considering the bill members would lay aside all prejudice, and act only for the best interest of the city.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., thought such a large committee would make it merely a political machine. He did'nt favor changes every year. He thought every man who felt insecure at home would work and trade to get on the Commission, for he then could control some patronage. This was too well known. He favored seven Commissioners, half of them members of Councils and the others outside, but responsible citizens. He thought this would give satisfaction to all, and prevent it from degenerating to politics. The rural districts should have their share in the Commission, but the more populous portions of the city must also be looked after.

Mr. McKelvy said the system could not be brought into politics any more than the present system. Seventy-three Commissioners embraced the whole city and would do better for the interest of all. The experiment was a new one, and it would be well to try twenty-three men for one year, and if it didn't work well then the matter could be rearranged.

Mr. Creegan said when there was an engine in each ward then each would vote for twenty-three Commissioners.

Mr. Snodgrass offered an amendment providing for the election of one Commissioner from each ward at the general election each year. Lost.

A vote was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. McKelvy's amendment, which was lost.

Mr. D. L. Fleming offered the following amendment to the last clause of the second section:

Provided, That no members of Councils shall be eligible to serve as said Fire Commissioners, nor be employed under salary in said Fire Department.

Carried.

The second section was thus adopted.

The third section was then taken up.

Mr. McKelvy offered an amendment making the Clerk of Common Council Clerk to the Commission. Lost.

The section as read was then adopted

Section fourth was adopted unanimously without debate.

To the fifth section Mr. Morgan offered an amendment as follows: "Provided that the commissioners shall not have more than seven steamers, one hose company and two hook and ladder companies; one of said companies shall be located in the district of the city known as East Liberty, but Councils shall, at any time increase the number of engines and hook and ladder companies."

The amendment was carried, and the section, as amended, was then adopted.

Section sixth was then read.

Mr. Chalmers thought it impossible to take personal property as contemplated by the section.

Mr. McKelvy thought there wasn't much to take.

Mr. Snodgrass offered an amendment providing for the exception of such property as had been purchased by the individuals themselves for the use of the company.

Mr. Morgan hoped that the amendment would not pass as the property all had been purchased by subscriptions from citizens and they in justice owned it.

Mr. McKelvy said the Company in the Twelfth ward had purchased the property themselves, and the city owned nothing but the hose in them. He said if this was passed the companies would take away their property and then the houses would be vacated, the members taking their own property which could not be taken from them again.

Mr. Creegan asked where the money realized by this sale was to go?

Mr. McKelvy explained that it should be distributed *pro rata* among those who paid for it at first.

Mr. Morgan said there was no objection to paying what was right, but the citizens only desired to have the property which they themselves had purchased. Nearly all the little things, the personal property in the houses, had been sold off, and the remainder the Commission would not take away.

Mr. Hare asked if the company in the Twelfth ward had not agreed to give up their property if the city would pay the indebtedness.

Mr. McKelvy said no definite action was taken, but it was said that the city could have the engine at the price. No other action was taken.

Mr. Gazzam said the bill contemplated no swindle on anybody. The Commissioners as honest men would pay for all they got belonging to other people.

Mr. Pender said that the Duquesne Company had purchased the whole apparatus themselves and did not owe a dollar, and they should be paid back.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was lost.

The section as read was then adopted.

The seventh section was adopted without debate.

The eighth section was then taken up.

Mr. Oliver said that instead of voting out money, the insurance companies' taxes would bring in the amount, and the expenses of the Department for the next year, under the act, instead of increasing would be decreased.

Mr. Barton moved to strike out "Finance Committee," giving Councils power to make the assessment. Adopted.

The section as amended was then adopted.

Mr Morgan moved that the words "Finance Committee" be stricken out of the ninth section, and "City Councils" inserted. Carried.

The section as amended was then adopted.

The Tenth section was adopted without comment as read.

Sec. 11 was then read, when Mr. Morgan offered the following amendment: "That said Commissioners shall have power to elect one Chief at a salary of $1,200 per annum, and one Assistant Engineer at a salary of $800, who shall be Secretary of the Commission."

Also this proviso:

"Provided, That not more than one foreman, one driver, one engineer and four firemen shall be attached to each engine company, whose salaries shall be as follows: Foreman, $850 per year; Drivers, $720 per year; Engineer, $750 per year; and each Fireman $720 per year—the Engineers to be appointed by said Commissioners shall be practical engineers, and each hose company shall have three men at a salary not exceeding $720 per year, and the hook and ladder companies shall have four men, whose salary shall be $720 per year, and said Commissioners shall not increase the number of men without consent of Councils."

The amendment was carried and the 11th section, as amended, then adopted.

Mr. Morgan then moved to adopt the bill as the whole.

Mr. McKelvy thought discussion should not be choked off. That some members might have something to say against the passage of the bill as a whole.

Mr. Morgan said it had been considered *seriatim* in committee of the Whole and everything had been said that could be said.

Mr. Gazzam favored the evident range of discussion on the matter so that all could express an opinion and the whole Council be allowed the fullest privilege.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. Morgan's motion to adopt the bill as a whole was then carried without further debate.

Council then proceeded, on motion of Mr. Snodgrass, to take up further business, the gentleman offering an ordinance granting the right of way through certain streets to the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, which was referred to the Railroad Committee.

NO RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. D. L. Fleming offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Two newspapers are paid for publishing the official proceedings of Councils for the information of the public, and the Clerks of both branches are remunerated for preserving a record of official doings; and whereas, Retrenchment and Reform is the order of the day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the publication of a *Municipal Record* be dispensed with for the present year, deeming it unnecessary and a useless expense to the city.

Mr. Kirk moved to lay the resolution. Councils needed such a record for the convenience of members. He thought it as needful as publishing the records in the newspapers.

Mr. Fleming thought members of Council could cut the proceedings out of the newspapers if they want them for reference, and bring them to the meetings, which would answer the purpose quite as well. The *Record* was a needless expense.

Mr. Batchelor rose to a point of order. The matter had been covered by a resolution at a preceding meeting authorizing the publication

The resolution was then laid on the table.

AN INNOCENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. McKelvey—(rising with a manuscript in his hand)—Mr President I have here a matter to which I wish to call the attention of Councils for a few moments, and I hope you I hope you will temporarily allow another person to occupy the chair.

President Tomlinson—Mr. Oliver, Jr., will please take the chair.

Mr. McKelvey then read a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by Council to investigate and report upon the eligibility of William A. Tomlinson to a seat in this Council, with power to send for persons and papers; and that the Mayor of the city be and is hereby authorized and required to issue subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of papers, before said committee.

Mr. Seibert said this matter should not be hurried, but should be the time of organization. It should not be brought up after they had been transacting business for a month.

Mr. McKelvey reflected very severely on the peremptory manner in which he had been treated with a petition in relation to this business at the last meeting. He was propounding it when the Chair interrupted:

The President—The gentleman must confine himself to the question. So long as he speaks directly on the resolution he will be allowed the fullest liberty of discussion, but no personalities must be indulged in, and no manner shall be abused while I am in the chair.

Mr. McKelvey disclaimed any intention to be personal. He merely wished to state facts. Every member of Council knew how the affair had been choked off at a previous meeting. He had presented a petition, signed by some of the most respectable citizens of the Fourth ward, which should at least have been received. There was nothing disrespectful in the language and the business to which it called attention was of sufficient importance to demand an investigation. He was not particular as to investigation, as contemplated in the resolution. He was not particularly acquainted with the gentleman interested, but he thought it too late to do anything. The members of Council were not boys, but men, and as they had received Mr. Tomlinson, elected him President, and under his administration been conducting business, he thought it boys' work to go back now and undo all that had been done. He understood if the gentleman was ousted that all their representation by him during the year was illegal, and he did not wish to stir up such a fuss.

Mr. Hare said, as a representative of the Fourth ward, that the petition was not gotten up by men in that section. Outsiders had done the work. They were satisfied with their representation and he did not think anybody else had a right to meddle.

Mr. Morgan called attention to the act of Assembly which distinctly provides for the election of members of Councils from citizens *residing* in the ward. He did not believe in smothering up business. This matter had been talked of at the time of organizing Councils, but nothing was done then because no one was sworn in and none were legally members of the body. Now was the proper time. If Mr. Tomlinson resided in Plum township, he was not entitled to a seat from the Fourth ward, and all business of Council attested by him was illegal. If he resided in the Fourth ward, then he was rightly occupying a place in Council. The matter should be investigated. The truth should be brought to light. The committees should be appointed and the whole affair thoroughly examined. If it was clear that the gentleman was eligible, then there would be no more difficulty, and if not, then his seat should be declared vacant and a new member elected.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. Beymer moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. McKelvey called for the yeas and nays, and the vote was taken, Messrs. Barton, Beckman, Black, McCoy and Smith refusing to vote. Mr. Jones explained his vote by stating that he wished to have the matter finally settled, and thought a committee could arrange it, otherwise Councils would be annoyed probably every meeting during the year.

The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Arthurs, Beitz, Batchelor, Beymer, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Chalmers, Creegan, Daum, Diamond, Deitrich, Duff, Faxon, Fedder, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Hare, Lang, Lyons, Mattern, Miller, H. W. Oliver Jr., H. W., Oliver sr., Pender, Seibert Seiferth, Seitz, Shidle, Sneathen, Verner, Wallace—33

Nays—Messrs. Booth, Caskey, Ferson, Fulton, Gazzam, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kohne, Leonard, Meyer, Mitchell, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McGann, McKelvey, Negley, Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Shoeb, Snodgrass—24.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Morgan moved to adjourn, which was withdrawn and Select Council business taken up. Common Council concurred with Select Council in referring a number of petitions to the appropriate Committees.

Common Council receded and concurred in the action of Select Council in laying over the resolution in reference to petitioning the Legislature to pass an act extending the time for making assessments, and making liens for the cost of sewer on Fifth avenue. Also receded and concurred in ref-ring the ordinance for the construction of a road over Squirrel Hill to the Survey Committee.

Mr. McKelvey offered a resolution instructing the Market Committee to select a site for a new market house for the accommodation of the residents in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, and report the terms at which the property can be secured.

On motion adjourned.

IN A NEW PLACE.

Changed Their Base—"The Only Democratic Daily" Takes Possession of Elegant New Quarters.

Messrs. James P. Barr & Co., the enterprising proprietors of the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly *Post*, yesterday took possession of their very elegant and commodious building recently purchased by them at a cost closely approximating $40,000, on the northwest corner of Virgin alley and Wood street. The building has been thoroughly overhauled and made new the firm, sparing no expense to make it every way elegant, convenient, convenient and luxurious. The building fronts twenty five feet on Wood street, with a depth of eighty-two feet, to Bank alley, and is four stories high. The front portion of the first floor is occupied by Myers, Schoyer & Co., with their extensive book binders and blank book manufacturers, the rear portion of the same floor being occupied by the job presses of Barr & Myers, book and job printers. The cellar, which runs the entire length of the building, will be occupied as a press and folding room, the forms being lowered from the composing room and hoisted by steam. The cellar will also contain the new engine and boiler, and the other necessary machinery for driving the newspaper and job presses. The second floor is taken up with the counting room and editorial apartments of the *Daily and Weekly Post*. These rooms are handsome, commodious, well-lighted, and convenient to a great degree. The counting room, with room of Wm. Ramsey, the able city editor, on one side, separated from it by a fine railing, occupies the entire front room of this story, and the editorial sanctum where the editor-in-chief and his assistants preside midst sofas, libraries, velvet carpets and general parlor furniture. Out of this elegant apartment will be served genuine Democratic thunder for years to come, for the *Post* is right, New York and Philadelphia. The proposed line intersecting at Fairmont with the Baltimore and Ohio and at Christianburg with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and at White Sulphur Springs with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, thus giving, through Pittsburgh the *shortest* line for the points north enumerated, with either Chattanooga, or Charleston, S. C.

Resolved, That we regard the completion of this great iron artery of intercommunication with the whole system of southern railways and trade as one exceedingly rich in minerals and abounding in fine timber. It would open up a vast outlet for the products of our manufactories and prove a boundless source of supplies of raw material. This railroad and a *ship*, not a barge, canal, to Lake Erie finished, Pittsburgh would retain and perpetuate her supremacy as a manufacturing metropolis. He deprecated the supineness of our capitalists in enterprises such as this. The Connellsville Railroad should have been pushed to completion ten years ago. The Allegheny Valley languished for years after it should have been finished. He regretted that so few were present, but was glad to see some of the right sort there and to believe that such men as these could stir up others and quickly make sure the success of this very important project.

J. G. Siebeneck, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company is now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania asking for the passage of certain acts, the citizens of Pittsburgh, the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Greene, assembled in public meeting at the Board of Trade rooms of the city of Pittsburgh, hereby express and declare their conviction that the way up the valley of the Monongahela, frustrated more than thirty years ago by adverse legislation at the time the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was projected, has ever since been considered of vital necessity to the great agricultural and mineral western counties of the State, as well as by the large number of States dependent on the coal and iron trade centering in the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That the completion of the connection with the railway system of the Southern States is imperatively demanded in the construction of said railroad, and that from highways leading from Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, New York and Philadelphia. The proposed line intersecting at Fairmont with the Baltimore and Ohio and at Christianburg with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and at White Sulphur Springs with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, thus giving, through Pittsburgh the *shortest* line for the points north enumerated, with either Chattanooga, or Charleston, S. C.

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Land Grant.

I would respectfully call the attention of the soldiers of this and other States to the above subject, through the columns of your excellent